

Saturday Specials

Pickles, per doz.....	10c	All bottle and canned	
Fill Pickles, per qt.....	5c	goods 2 to 5c less	
Cod Fish, per lb.....	20c	Potatoes, per peck.....	35c
Rib Stew, 10 lbs. for.....	\$1.30	Hog liver 3 lb.. for.....	25c

All goods collected for when delivered

CASH and CARRY Saves
You 4 Per Cent.

STRICTLY CASH MARKET

F. H. Milks

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NON-SKID TIRES
give you the mileage and
the value you should have.THE thousands and thousands of Fisk
Users know there isn't any greater
dollar-for-dollar tire value. Join the big
family of happy Fisk buyers—learn for your-
self that "When you pay more than Fisk prices
you pay for something that does not exist."

Fisk Tires For Sale By

GEORGE BURKE

RED CROSS
NOTES

The urgency of the need of the Red Cross for huge quantities of sweaters, socks and other supplies is being impressed upon all the chapters by the national officials.

Grayling has been called upon to produce 100 each of sweaters, pairs of socks, wristlets, mufflers and other articles. The quota for the entire country is a million and a half.

A telegram received Thursday fol-

lows: Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1917 Mrs. Olaf Michelson, Sec'y Crawford County Chapter, Grayling, Mich.

Red Cross has urgent call from Major Grayson Murphy for enormous quantities of knitted woolen articles. Here is a cablegram from Major Mur-

phy. "Last winter broke record for cold and misery among people here. Inexpressible dread coming winter flooding it without supplies to meet situa-

tion. Urge you on behalf of our soldiers and those of our allies who will suffer in their frozen trenches and also thousands of French and Belgian refugees and repatriates being returned through Switzerland to France.

Everyone here looks to America. Begin shipping at once one million five hundred thousand each of warm knitted woolen articles already re-

quested. They must come before cold weather, and in view of the shortage of fuel and other comforts, they will be of incredible value in both military and civilian work."

We ask your chapter to furnish a definite number of this requirement. Your allotment is 100 sweaters, 100 mufflers, 100 pairs wristlets, 100 pairs socks. Full instructions will follow in two days. Ask your members to finish all knitting work now on hand and clean the deck for action. We want every chapter to have a chance to do its part in making good on this call for help from France. Chapter chairman requested to place copy of foregoing part of this message including cablegram from Major Murphy in hands of all newspapers, with request to give full publicity to this first call. Then get knitting committees together and have them line up for rush job. Your allotment based on figures submitted by Michigan office."

J. J. O'Connor
Director Central Division.

There is plenty of work for the ladies of Grayling at the Red Cross rooms every forenoon and afternoon. Whether you are a member of the Chapter or not, you are asked to come often and help with the work laid out.

Things are beginning to hum at the Chapter rooms. Offers of help are coming from sources almost unexpected and it is surely appreciated. There is much work to do and more to come.

A committee composed of Mrs. Schumann, Mrs. Abe Joseph and Mrs. Milks are in charge of cutting the garments ready for the sewers. Others assist at various times. Several ladies have placed their sewing machines in the Chapter rooms for use of the workers.

TROOPS IN MIL.
TRAINING CAMPTWO COMPANIES INFANTRY,
ONE CAVALRY AND ENGI-
NEERS FIRST TO LEAVE.Expected Other Troops Will
Leave at An Early Date.

The troops in the mobilization training camp are going thru some rigid training and working hard every day. A large majority of the men were on duty on the Mexican border last fall and winter and still retain some of their former "pep" and to them the work is comparatively easy, but to the new recruits it means hard work, not only in the drill and field work but also study.

Many incidents of interest have occurred that help to keep up the interest of the men. Last Saturday just asballoonist, M. A. Coleman was about to make an ascension his balloon caught afire. Coleman at the time was beneath the balloon and got tangled in the ropes and only prompt heroic effort by himself and some of his assistants, saved him from being scorched.

Also on Saturday last company D of Detroit, company L of Grand Rapids, and cavalry troop A left for Waco, Texas, which will be the training camp for the Michigan and Wisconsin troops soon. It was an interesting sight to witness them entrain.

At the sound of the bands which preceded the men, all the soldiers lined up in back of their mess halls on the regimental street and gave the boys the glad hand as they came past.

Many a heart threatened to jump out of the mouths of some of the men as they thought of their comrades leaving for the intensive training which they will receive in the south, and there were more than one pair of eyes which showed signs of moisture as they said goodbye to their friends and life-long pals.

The Detroit troop was the first to move to the station, the cavalry troop followed and the Grand Rapids boys brot up the rear with a big noise produced by the Thirty-second regimental band.

All along the way the men were greeted with applause and cheers, even sighs of regret that all could not go, and many of the things which were said along the line would be censored before appearing in any German papers, for indeed some of the remarks were not at all complimentary to the head of the Hohenzollern house. "We'll see you in France," "Hock the Kaiser," "Do it for Michigan," "We'll soon follow you," and many other similar phrases were hurled at the men in khaki as they passed through the long lines of uniformed men.

At the station, the scenes changed, strangers present, most of those gathered being friends or relatives of the ones who were leaving. Just before entraining the men were given a few minutes to say goodbye to their friends.

There were tears in the eyes of the bravest and strongest men present. One bride of only a few weeks bade fair to become hysterical as she spoke her final farewell to her young husband. Others, mothers and sweet hearts, some of whom had come from distant parts of the state to say another goodbye, contained the same deep sentiments of sorrow, but suppressed them. The fortunes of war had brought about these sad conditions and many a dear one has laid another charge at the feet of the German ruler. It would be a grand sight and a fitting punishment to see some of these sad mothers and wives lay their hands upon the kaiser for only a few moments.

The boys are now in their final training for duty across the seas. They have reached Waco and will settle down to the routine of soldier life with all the monotony and grind which accompanies it. Only those who have been thru the same experiences can accurately judge. It may be that many of them will never again see the shores of beautiful Portage lake or walk along the streets of Detroit, Grand Rapids and other cities, but from the expressions in their faces as they left Grayling Saturday afternoon the folks back home may rest assured that whatever may come, or wherever they be, the men will give a good account of themselves and Michigan will some day pay high tribute to those very men who are now in the Southland.

Maj. Howard Grube of Field Hospital No. 1 is one of the most careful surgeons and health supervisors in the world, according to those connected with him in caring for the medical and physical welfare of the mobilization camp and those who have been under his care while ill.

His section of the large camp, located at almost the extreme south end, is one which the men of his company point to with pride. Its cleanliness and sanitation is the big feature.

His new hospital will be ready in three weeks, and altho it may not be used this year the Major hopes some day to return to Grayling and continue his good work there. He will

KNIT LESS AND CAN MORE.

Grayling, Mich., Aug. 18, 1917. Mr. Oscar P. Schumann, Grayling, Mich. My dear Mr. Schumann,

I am enclosing a clipping taken from the August 11, 1917 Saturday Evening Post, page 51, an extract from "Fighting the Kaiser in the Kitchen."

Will you please print it next week in a conspicuous place in the Avalanche and help the country in the national campaign of preserving the surplus food supply.

I thank you. From one who is trying to do her share.

"All ye women who are knitting for the soldiers, get busy and put up canned goods for your families, your neighbors, your grocery store. Every pound so preserved will either go to the front of the eating line or will liberate other food to go there. Think of the warehouses that might be filled, the trains and ships that might be loaded, if every woman and girl and class in school in America would only put up twenty-five, or a dozen, or even ten pounds of food, canned, preserved or dried."

Be not simply good patriots this famine year—be good for something. And now is the time of the year to do this work. The bulk of the canning season is before us. If the cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants and huckleberries are gone, remember that they make up a very small part of the cannable produce—and if you prepare yourself now and work until frost you will be fully equipped to help strike the last blow at the German Famine in 1918."

No doubt the motive of the writer of the above article for the Post was of the very best. It is intended to stimulate an extra effort on the part of housewives toward the conserving of fruits, vegetables and other edibles. That is surely commendatory, and we believe almost every household is well aware of the necessity for such action—they have heard it preached in the pulpits, on the platform, in the newspapers and in the magazines; they have heard it discussed in the homes and public places. This is important but we believe knitting for the soldiers is important also.

People cannot live without food and also in this northern climate, people cannot live without warm clothing. If we may be permitted to say a few words in connection with the Evening Post article, we would state that we believe resorting to one extreme or the other—much canning and no knitting, or much knitting and no canning—is as dangerous to our country's welfare as are the big guns of the Prussian armies.

We presume that as many as a hundred people, and perhaps more, may be seen any clear morning these days leaving Grayling with pails and baskets for the wild woods in search for berries. Hundreds and hundreds of quarts of wild fruit are being canned by women of Grayling this season.

Many families are represented among the berry pickers. There are many others who would gladly go to the berry patches but the long distances necessary to travel makes it almost impossible for some to do so.

When it comes to knitting we dare say that few, if any, women may be found idling their time away. They are knitting, and we believe they are as surely patriotic just so long as they are producing necessary things, as are our boys who are answering the call to arms. If there are any slackers in Grayling we would not look for them among the housewives in our town.

We know of some women who had never gathered a wild berry for canning in their lives until this season, and we know of many women and girls who took their first knitting lesson this year.

We do not wish to criticize the Evening Post article, however, since we have been asked to publish it, we hardly believe it fair to those who are in a position to do knitting that they should be discouraged in their efforts. Both canning and knitting are noble works and we believe each should be encouraged to the utmost.

O. P. S.

have every facility afforded in the best hospitals and the medical world and promises any men who may come under his care in future years that they will be accorded the same treatment which they would if they were at home.

Brig. Gen. Covell left camp Wednesday afternoon for Waco. He was accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, Lieut. Allan B. Wallower, Grand Rapids. His headquarters detachment did not accompany him, but will go with the remainder of the troops.

While unaware of the purpose of his early departure, Gen. Covell believes it indicates a meeting of all commanding generals of troops to be concentrated in Texas.

The thoroughbred collie mascot of the Thirty-first regiment and the hundred other mascots in camp may not accompany the troops south.

There are still more than 4,000 men in camp, but the indications are that the 32d regiment will leave within a few days for Texas. The Ambulance corps, under Capt. Baskerville, it is reported will not go to the Texas camp and instead will leave here soon and go directly to France.

THE NEW "PATRIOT"
MILITARY MIDDIESSummer's Craze Smart and Sensible
Military Styles

Made of Lonsdale Drill, collars and cuffs trimmed with fast color Galatee in blue, Copenhagen, red and all white. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each, in all sizes.

Middies of the Minute

"Patriot" in Name
Military in Style
Loyal in Service
Comfortable in Action
Victorious over all others

Ladies' White Sport Skirts

New styles, large pockets, fancy belts, all sizes. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.

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Grayling's Leading Dry
Goods and Clothing Store

WE NAMED IT
MODEL BREAD

Because it equals, if not surpasses, the best home-made bread ever baked. Home bakers find it's useless to fuss with baking when they can get better bread without all that trouble.

Order a loaf from your
Grocer today

Model Bakery and Grocery
THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

Parker House Rolls

possess all the nutrition of white bread and are very nice to serve when company comes.

They are an excellent change from the regular bread loaf and add spice to any meal.

Serve them occasionally. The family, as well as visitors, will surely appreciate them, especially if they are made from

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use."

for Lily White Flour produces a wonderfully light, tender, deliciously flavored roll.

The blending of choice Western and Michigan wheats makes Lily White a perfect family flour, and it is sold on the guarantee you will like it better for both bread and pastry baking or your money returned.

We suggest this recipe for Parker House Rolls:

Scald pint milk. Add 4 level tablespoons lard, 4 level tablespoons sugar and 1 teaspoon salt.

When lukewarm add ½ yeast cake dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water. Add flour to make a batter and beat well; then add flour to make a dough.

Knead thoroughly and let rise until double in size. Knead again and cut into rolls. Let rise on board about 15 minutes, then grease with finger, spread with melted butter, fold and put into tins. Touch sides with butter so they will separate easily.

When they have doubled in size bake about 20 minutes in a quick oven.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Note—Our Domestic Science Department is open to correspondence and engagement. Information pertaining to cooking, canning and home economics promptly furnished and demonstrations arranged.

WAR=TIME EATS

When you pay for a sack of flour you want to know that you are getting the best. When you pay for meats you want to be sure you are not getting an inferior article. So on through the list of your necessities. You simply cannot afford to take chances with anything but the BEST in groceries.

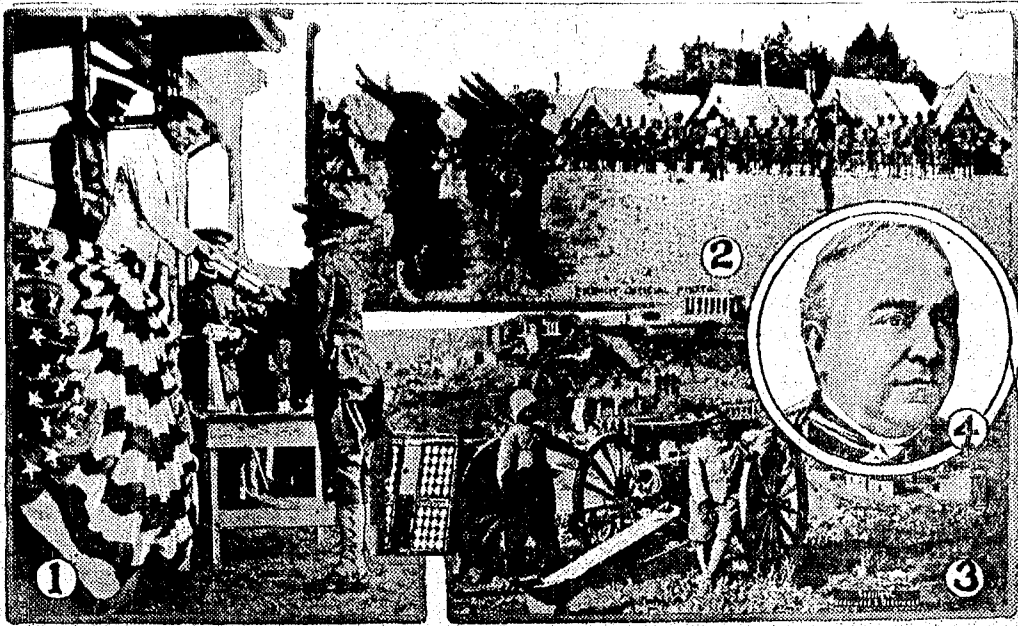
We Sell High-Grade Groceries

When you trade with us you have our guarantee that every article is the best that can be procured. We make it a rule never to handle an inferior article if we know it. If the present era of high prices has taught us any one thing, it is that THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Do your trading at the store that sells the BEST.

H. Petersen, GROCER
Phone No. 25

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Paper is a Good
Buy for any Business Man



1-Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2-American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3-Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4-Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.

CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Coldly Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Training Camp Men Get Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Rupert's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Dreigraachten and shoved their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeke and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemark and occupied much territory there and about St. Julien.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued, nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Panticu, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the czar, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tsarsko-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that isn't even on a railroad.

Peace Proposals From the Pope.

Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of its impressiveness and its distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the pope's plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Effectively, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Iridenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no preparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he indorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable.

Unless the utterances of their lead-

ers do not represent fairly the sentiment of the Americans, the British, the French and the Italians, those peoples truly believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante," leaving Germany unpunished for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more important than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims, "Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the women and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those noncombatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "Vest we forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations at war should "chip in" and pay for all the damage done by the conflict. This, of course, implies that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

Hoover Gets Busy.

Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reassuring for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at interior terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25, in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p. m., September 8.

Guardsmen Going to France.

The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow division"—officially the Forty-second—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their closeup training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons.

China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

lost no time in assuring Americans that their country is firm in its determination to stand by its allies until Germany is brought to its knees. The conference of these commissioners with the officials of the United States in Washington is recognized as being of the utmost importance, both in regard to the war and in regard to the relations between America and Japan.

That Stockholm Conference. The Socialist conference at Stockholm is causing trouble out of proportion to the probable importance of its deliberations and conclusions. In the different countries the Socialists themselves are split over the advisability of attending it, and the governments of the entente allies and of the United States, recognizing that it is pro-German in its inception, have refused passports to would-be delegates. The English Labor party decided to send representatives, whereupon Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the war cabinet, was accused by Premier Lloyd George of double dealing and resigned. His place was promptly filled by George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, and the crisis was passed, at least for the time, although a general election may be called if the Laborites insist on sending delegates to Stockholm.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked increased. A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial submarine Deutschland has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 26 submarines and now have nearly 300, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage, and endurance the foes of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the waning efficiency of the submarine campaign, that though the U-boat losses in April were 500,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.

Tired of Spies and Traitors.

Throughout the country the demand is becoming insistent that the authorities put an end to the almost unbroken activities of the pro-German propaganda, the traitorous I. W. W. leaders and pacifists and the cowardly draft-dodgers who are making the conduct of the war as hard as possible. The demand was voiced by Ellhu Root in an address at the Union League club in New York. The spies and traitors, he said, should be shot down without mercy, and he included among them, as worthy of death, the editors of certain papers. In some states the councils of defense are organizing campaigns of education so that the people may learn what the war means to us and why we are in it and must win it; but this is not enough—the snakes must be crushed.

The Industrial Workers of the World, it seems, are about to be made to realize that Uncle Sam is awake. They made several broad demands in the West and Northwest and declared that they would bring on a general strike if these were not granted. Such a strike would seriously retard the harvesting of crops and the production of the spruce timber necessary in the building of airplanes, and while the I. W. W. leaders cannot be prosecuted merely for strike activities, they can be dealt with swiftly and severely for interfering with the government's prosecution of the war. That, according to advices from Washington, is just what is going to happen to those disreputable and disloyal agitators.

again and again the king and his party raised their hands in salute to the flag of the United States.

The march through London of the American contingent was one of distinct triumph. Guard bands escorted the troops.

A meeting of the cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was adjourned to permit the premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

don seem any outburst even approaching the enthusiasm and outpouring of the vast population.

It was London's official welcome of the United States as an ally in the war for world liberty.

It was a welcome noisy, whole-hearted, sincere.

King George, with Queen Mary, Queen Mother Alexandra, Princess Mary, Field Marshal French, and the royal household staff and officers, stood at the gate of Buckingham palace.

As the American troops passed,

ALLIES MAKE NEW DRIVE ON TEUTONS

ATTACK SIMULTANEOUSLY ON SIX WIDELY SEPARATED BATTLE FRONTS.

ITALIANS START BIG "PUSH"

French Strike Telling Blows Before Verdun, English Make New Gains in Ypres Sector.

London—The great Allied "pincer" has swung into action again. France and Italy have launched the mightiest drives of the year, with brilliant initial successes.

England is keeping her bulldog grip on her new gains in Flanders and at Lens and is plowing ahead, slowly but surely. In three of the main continental fighting areas, actually on six widely separated fronts, a gigantic concerted campaign is under way.

Italy led the new big push toward Trieste by launching early Sunday a drive all along the front from the Adriatic to the Julian Alps. On the Carso, along and across the Isonzo, north of Gorizia and in the Julian mountains, General Cadorna's legions stormed forward in a titanic effort. It was crowned, with success. Seven thousand five hundred Austrian prisoners had been counted up to Monday evening.

France's infantry legions, who for a year and a half have served as immoveable, impregnable human breastworks in front of Verdun, leaped forward Monday morning in a cyclonic storm to recover the big fortress. On an 11-mile front they flung themselves against the crown prince's lines on both banks of the Meuse, between Avocourt wood, west of the river, and Bezonvaux, to the east of the stream. The Paris war office announced that according to early information the new battle of Verdun is developing to its advantage.

Sir Douglas Haig's troops registered new headway in the Ypres sector, southeast of St. Janshoek. They beat off Teuton attacks northwest of St. Quentin. Meanwhile the Canadians crept forward slightly northwest of Lens. Their artillery is now reducing the eastern exits from the battered coal city to veritable death traps.

In Rome the new Italian drive is looked upon as Italy's answer to the Pope's peace proposal. The French Verdun drive and the continued British pressure on the Teutons in Flanders are pointed to as illustrations of the Allies' unanimity in this regard.

DRAFT EVADERS ORDERED HELD

If Evasion Is Willful Will Be Jailed Till Mobilization Time.

Detroit—J. Herbert Cole, special investigator for the United States department of justice, was advised Monday morning by Washington officials to proceed with a roundup of men who failed to report to exemption boards for physical examination for military draft.

The provost marshal general wired Mr. Cole that persons who fail to appear for their physical examination, after having received notices from exemption boards, should be thoroughly investigated. It is found they are willfully evading draft. Mr. Cole will be required to detain them in jail until the time when they are ordered by the adjutant-general to report for duty in the national army. They will then be turned over to the military authorities by the department of justice.

Mr. Cole immediately notified the Detroit police department, sheriff's office and sheriffs and police of suburban towns of the new order, and instructed them to enforce it.

U. S. BUYS 100,000 TON OF SUGAR

Needed for Army and Navy—Price to Be Fixed Later.

Washington—Contracts for 100,000 tons of sugar have just been placed by the government for army and navy requirements at a price to be fixed by the food administration. At the present market price the order will total between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

The agreement was the result of a conference held last week with a committee of the council of national defense by representatives of practically all the refiners of the country.

Coincident with this announcement a committee representing the New York sugar and coffee exchange held a conference with Food Administrator Hoover. The request for a cessation in dealing in sugar futures will be observed until the close of the war.

Holly—Potter Kerouac, after arranging details of his funeral, even to the selection of a casket, went into his lunch room here and shot himself. Kerouac suffered from ill health.

Owosso—There will be more money in the hands of the farmers this fall than ever before, is the statement of State Market Director McBride, of Burton. He says that, despite the lateness of the season, the outlook for every crop, with the exception of corn, is bright. He looks for beans to bring \$5.50 a bushel.

Mt. Clemens—Harry Gordon Selfridge, a wealthy London merchant, has presented Selfridge aviation field with what is said to be the largest flagpole and flag in the country.

Grand Ledge—The barn of Charles Doolittle, six miles southwest, was destroyed by lightning while the owner was in the building. Mr. Doolittle was shocked, but soon recovered and took two mules and one horse from the burning building. The rest of the contents was lost. Doolittle wore rubber boots, which are believed to have saved his life.

PATRIOTS



ELEVEN BILLION BOND ISSUE ASKED

McADOO, IN WAR BUDGET BILL, ASKS AUTHORITY TO FLOAT HUGE SUM AT ONE TIME.

2 BILLION FOR SMALL INVESTOR

Also Wants Authority to Float Two Addition Billion to Meet Any Sudden Demand for Money.

Washington—Authorization to issue bonds and certificates totalling \$11,539,945,460 at one time is provided in new war budget bill, embodying recommendations of Secretary McAdoo.

In addition to authority to float a \$7,539,945,460 4 per cent bond issue to care for a previous \$3,000,000,000 and a future \$4,000,000,000 allied loan authorization, the secretary desires the power to issue additional certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$2,000,000,000, and an equal amount of savings certificates in a form available to small investors.

Lives of the certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates would be limited to one and five years, respectively, and they would be subject to discount and payment in the discretion of the secretary. He also would fix the interest rates and regulate interest payments. They, like the bonds, would be subject only to superlat, war profits and excess profits taxes.

Inclusion of the two additional certificate proposals, not mentioned heretofore by administration leaders in connection with the bill, is understood to be principally for the purpose of providing against a sudden demand for money which the treasury might not be able to meet. As congressional leaders understand the situation, it may not be necessary to issue many of the certificates, but they would prove the means of getting money quickly if it were needed.

144,000 U. S. MEDICS TO FRONT

Hospital Corps Outnumbers America's Pre-War Regular Army.

Washington—The medical corps with Uncle Sam's first armies in France will be greater than our pre-war regular army.

America's pre-war army numbered 110,000 officers and men. America's first medical expeditionary force to France will number 24,000 medical officers and 120,000 enlisted men. Physicians are entering training camps all over the country at the rate of 200 a day.

By October 1, when the national army, national guard and regular army are at full strength and in camp, there will be 12,000 physicians and 60,000 enlisted medical corps men in service. By the time these three organizations are in France, which won't be so very long from now, there will be 24,000 medical men and 120,000 enlisted medical corps men.

There are about 30,000 physicians and surgeons between the military ages of 22 to 55. The 24,000 of these now needed is only the first call. Thousands more probably will be taken.

As rapidly as they are being whipped into shape at the training camps these doctors are being assigned by companies to the cantonment camps and to the expeditionary contingents. The first 12,000 doctors have been selected and the second 12,000 are now being drawn.

Escanaba—Private John Garland, Company L, was hit on the head shortly after being paid off and robbed of his month's pay.

Port Huron—Several farmers have informed the local draft board that they are willing to serve in the new army providing they can't get a leave of absence so they can harvest their crops.

Lansing—Tom Kerns, young Pole, for not showing proper deference for the American flag when commanded to do so by Lansing artillerymen, was sentenced to county jail for 30 days. Judge Haight imposed the sentence after Kern refused to join the army after he had taken out his first naturalization papers.

Marine City—When the first train on the Detroit, Bay City & Western railroad arrives in this city about a year from now, the sum of \$10,000 will be paid to the managers of the road as a bonus by this city.

Richmond—Charles Lindke, Jr., the 16-year-old son of Charles Lindke, a director of the Macomb County Savings bank, of this place, is dead of typhoid fever. His mother died of the same disease last month. Mr. Lindke is recovering from the fever, but two other children are still seriously ill.

SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR WACO, TEXAS

FIRST UNITS OF MICHIGAN BRIGADE OFF FOR SOUTH, TO PREPARE CAMP.

GENERAL COVELL ALSO GOES

Order, Sending Command to Waco, Makes Certain That State Guards Will Soon Leave Grayling.

Grayling, Mich.—The first bits of the Michigan brigade have left for Waco, Tex. There they will prepare the camp for the rest of the state's guardsmen.

Co. D, Thirty-first Infantry, Co. L, Thirty-second, and Troop A, South Cavalry, are the organizations which left. Companies B and C, engineers, arrived from the copper country a short time before the farewell ceremonies on the reservation. They did not detain, but waited at Grayling and continued their journey south.

All question as to whether General Covell would stay with the Michigan troops was settled Sunday when he received notice to proceed to Waco, Tex., to take charge of the Fifty-seventh brigade.

Colonel Joseph Westledge, senior colonel, will take charge of the mobilization camp at Grayling until the troops move. The order sending General Covell to Waco makes certain that the Michigan troops will go there, but the order contains no information as to when the units will leave Michigan. General Covell has been directed to arrange for the movement of the brigade.

COAL DEALERS DEFEY GOVERNOR

Refuse Information Intended to Relieve Coal Shortage.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Not more than five per cent of the coal dealers in Michigan will furnish Governor Sleeper with figures on the coal situation. This is the statement of A. S. Ainsworth, of the Bennett Coal and Fuel company, who also says the governor has no business meddling with the affairs of the coal dealers.

"We know the situation. We know what has been said and how many tons will be needed," said Mr. Ainsworth. "We will furnish no figures to the governor nor to anyone except direct representatives of the federal government."

Dewey Blockman, manager of the Breen & Halladay Fuel company, also takes exception to the governor's action. He says there have already been too many attempts to solve the coal problem and that it is a problem for the dealers.

U-WAR FAILURE, SAYS PREMIER

Lloyd George Declares Shipping Losses Are Decreasing.

London—A message of hope and quiet confidence in the future was given to the British nation in the house of commons by Premier Lloyd George.

The people of the British Isles cannot be starved, notwithstanding the German submarine campaign and the military situation grows more hopeful. The difficulties of the allies will grow less and their power increase, while the troubles of Germany will increase and her power fall away, declared the premier.

German claims as to British shipping losses, the premier said, were exaggerated in the hope of cheering up the people of the central powers. Although the submarine losses in April had been 560,000 tons, they had decreased until the average for July and August would be 175,000 tons net each. Shipbuilding had been speeded up, vessels had been purchased abroad and the total tonnage acquired in 1917 would reach nearly 2,000,000 tons.

MOTOR BUS TO RIVAL TROLLEY

Planned to Operate Extensive Service in Detroit.

Detroit—Detroit soon will have modern motor bus service to relieve the congestion of street cars on Woodward and Jefferson avenues if city officials are disposed to meet half way with the organizers of the Detroit Motor Bus company, a heavily capitalized corporation now in process of formation.

Information of the plans of the company was given Sunday by Herbert Y. McMullen, of Detroit, who has been interested in the operation of a similar company in Chicago. The company will have 100 double-deck motor busses, each seating 53 persons, to start operations with.

Flint—Lee English, until a few months ago the "fighting cop" of the Flint police department, is with General Pershing's army, according to his brother, Loren, a member of the local police force. One of Lee's exploits was to tackle single-handed a gang of foreigners who had attacked a woman. When the smoke cleared away, two of them had sought safety in flight, three were handcuffed prisoners and sixth was sent to the hospital.

Saginaw—Although cities outside of the state are reporting reductions in the price of fuel, the local gas company increased coke \$1 a ton, putting the price up to \$9.50.

Battle Creek—From 500 to 700 bungalows to rent for \$20 to \$40 a month are to be built near Camp Custer for use of the families of officers. Two thousand officers from Fort Sheridan will come here August 27 and many of their families will want to come with them. There are 4,500 civilians employed here now and the last payroll was \$100,000.

GREAT OVATION IN LONDON

American Troops Get Royal Welcome as They March Through Metropolis of Great Britain.

London.—London's millions—king, queen, cabinet ministers, soldiers, civilians—gave United States troops the most remarkable welcome ever witnessed in this city of great parades, regal pageants, and historic receptions. Not since the return of the victorious soldiers of the Boer war has Lon-

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS FAR OFF NORLAND.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America

Scandinavia during the last year has been light to the point where the faces of the poor people do not come within 12 months. Short of food, particularly bread and potatoes, with coal being so by the lump, and lacking raw materials such as iron and textile fibers to keep her factories running, the cry of the people for some time past has been "peace and bread" and "down with the blockades!" In Denmark where the generation of electricity requires the use of coal, elevator service has been suspended in most of the apartments, hotels and offices. All cafes and restaurants are obliged by the government to close at 11 p. m. in order to save electric light; the number of street lights have been greatly diminished and all theaters and movie houses close at 10 p. m. The cafe hours are particularly obnoxious to the people as clubs are practically unknown in Denmark and the cafe life is therefore an important social activity. In Sweden and Norway, where much of the electricity is generated by waterpower, the closing hours are later. In Denmark the coal shortage has forced the government to prohibit the serving of hot dishes in hotels and restaurants after nine at night. Train service throughout Scandinavia has been reduced. During the latter part of the past winter wood was burned by many of the householders, and all this spring and summer owners of timber land have been cutting and shipping firewood to the cities and towns. Gasoline, tires and lubricating oil are three related products which the combination of the allied and German submarine blockades have made very scarce in Scandinavia. Taxi fares have risen and the number of cabs on the streets diminished. In Copenhagen it is forbidden to hire a taxi to take one beyond the city limits. Among other importations, iron for manufacturing is extremely scarce as are textile fibers such as cotton and linen. Many of the factories and mills in Scandinavia have been forced to cut down their weekly production in order to run a full day and in many cases a considerable number of workmen have been discharged. But it is the food situation which has been worrying Scandinavia the most for the last six months. Bread cards have long been in use throughout Scandinavia. In Denmark the proportion of black bread to white on the cards is two to one and in Sweden there is no white bread except for invalids and the sick. Sugar cards are also required except in hotels and cafes where the management handles the pasteboards. The allied blockade has very greatly limited the importation into Scandinavia of livestock fodder, of which most of that used before the war was imported. In consequence there has been a decrease in the amount of meat cattle and milk cattle, the latter decline affecting the supply of milk, butter and cheese. Potatoes, the importation of which has practically ceased, have for many weeks been a veritable luxury. The hotels, cafes and better class pensions still have them daily, principally because they either have stocks on hand since before the shortage, or are able to outbid the householders. Among the latter potatoes are a great rarity, many having them only once a week.

NORWAY.

In view of the purpose of the Washington government to prevent the exportation of goods to Germany through Norway, the statistical bureau of Norway has just published the following figures: The imports from the United States in 1915 were \$50,000,000, as against \$19,000,000 in 1914. At the same time the German imports increased from \$40,000,000 to \$42,000,000, and the British from \$48,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The exports to Germany were \$50,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 in one year. The exports to Great Britain increased from \$28,000,000 to \$33,000,000, while the exports to the United States dropped from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Of the total imports for the year 1915, Great Britain furnished 29 per cent, Germany 17 per cent and the United States 21 per cent. The exports kept on dropping all the time during the year 1916, and this year they are still smaller on account of a country-wide movement to stop the exportation of necessities of life.

Miss Astrid Engestuen, a thirteen-year-old girl at Selvik, Sande, took a bath at the beach before the eyes of her mother. There were several girls, but she was the only one that knew how to swim. In her glee she shouted to her mother, "Just see, mother, how well I can swim!" And she did swim well. But her mother shouted back to her not to go too far out. The next moment the girl disappeared under the water. None of these present could reach the place, and the girl was lost. It was supposed to be the old, old story: Seized with cramps.

While hundreds of thousands of the Aasen bombs are raining down upon the German west front, the inventor, Lieutenant Aasen, is in Norway busily engaged in making wooden houses of a very light construction for putting up in the districts ravaged by war as soon as the great cruise is past.

A rune stone found at Eggum, Sogn, contains the longest inscription of all the rune stones found up to date in Norway. The contents of the inscription are not known at the time of this writing.

If Germany had not hardened the world to gross outrages upon peaceful and unoffending nations the latest German invasion of the rights of Norway would have amazed mankind by its brutal disregard of right and decency. Before the fearful wrongs inflicted upon Belgium it would have been thought impossible that such a crime against a small neutral state could have been committed. In this age, by any power. A duly accredited messenger of the German foreign office carried to Christiania, the capital and chief city of Norway, large packages of bombs which were to be placed in Norwegian ships to destroy them at sea. The packages containing these infernal machines were sealed with the seal of the German government and they went to the German embassy in the country where they were to be used for the destruction of neutral ships engaged in perfectly lawful traffic. Only by chance was the plot discovered and this gross outrage prevented from being carried through to its intended murderous completion. Numerous and shameful as were the outrages of which the United States and its citizens were the victims, before America went to war, there was never anything quite like this Norwegian case. We never had to know, at any rate, that bombs were smuggled into the German foreign office, and sent to the German embassy at Washington, to be used for destroying American ships at sea. If such crimes were attempted, with quite such naked boldness, they were not made public. Norway is small and not a military or naval power, but the Norwegians may yet be goaded into war. It is doubtful how much more they will endure at the hands of Germany before joining the vast league of nations which is determined to end the menace of German ruthlessness and German autocracy forever.—Cleveland Leader.

DENMARK.

Lieutenant General Goertz, ranking commanding officer of the Danish army, and Major General Berthelsen, chief of the general staff, were relieved from duty August 6. They will be succeeded respectively by Lieutenant General Tuken and Major General Wolff.

There is a quasi serio-comic side to the house famine in Copenhagen. Many young people have to postpone their intended marriages because they cannot find rooms to rent. But a case of a different kind is still more interesting. A married couple that was legally divorced many months ago are still living together because they cannot get suitable rooms elsewhere.

FINLAND.

The Russian provisional government has refused to acknowledge Finland's independence law and has issued a manifesto dissolving the landtag and appointing a general election for October 1, declaring the government when the landtag meets will submit its own law regulating Russo-Finnish relations.

The Finnish senate under the presidency of the governor general decided by seven votes against six to publish the manifesto issued by the provisional government dissolving the landtag and appointing a general election October 1. The decision was communicated to the landtag, which then adjourned. Later, at a joint meeting of the senate and landtag, a resolution was adopted declaring that all Russian citizens must obey the order of the provisional government, which is the legitimate organization of Russian democracy, and that the Finnish democracy made a mistake in proclaiming autonomy without a preliminary agreement with the Russian democracy.

SWEDEN.

The L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing company of Stockholm has opened the Norra Brunn restaurant for the purpose of serving meals to its employees. About two years ago the employees organized themselves into a food committee, which buys goods at wholesale prices and sells them at cost to the members. The restaurant gets its supplies through this committee. The employees pay the rent of the restaurant as well as the wages of the cooks and waiters, so that the employees actually get their meals at the wholesale cost of the raw materials. About 500 employees take their meals at the restaurant, and it is no wonder that they are highly pleased with the arrangement. The wonder is, that others do not follow their example.

The city council of Stockholm has resolved to establish a school for policemen.

The government has prohibited the use of benzine by private persons and establishments.

New regulations prohibiting exports were issued by the Swedish government August 2. They cover a long list of various articles, the most important being provisions. The regulations prohibit exportation of nearly all sorts of machinery, nautical and surgical instruments, musical wind instruments and window panes, door weights and picture frames "which contain another base metal than iron." The purpose of the new prohibition evidently is to prevent brass, lead, copper, nickel and other base metals leaving the country.

Private parties have petitioned the government for permission to build a railway from Doras via Haldarp and Jonkoping to Sommen station on the Southern Trunk railway.

About 300 acres of timber land was ravaged by fire at Orsa, Dalarna. Several haystacks were destroyed.

A. Brimberg, a fuel dealer in Halmstad, has bought a large pentagon at Marback station, where he is putting up a factory for the preparation of pent fuel on a large scale.

STATE WHEAT CROP SHORT THIS YEAR

FALLS 175,000 BUSHELS BEHIND 1916 YIELD, ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES.

OTHER CROPS NEARLY NORMAL

The Condition of Potatoes Is Said to Average 92—One Year Ago It Averaged 72.

Lansing. Coleman C. Vaughan, secretary of state, estimates that Michigan's yield of wheat for 1917 will be 175,000 bushels less than last year. The total yield this year is estimated at 12,225,000 bushels, an average of 17 bushels to the acre.

Other estimates are: Oats, 12,400,000 bushels, or 35.33 bushels an acre; rye, 6,000,000, or 14.38 bushels per acre.

The condition of potatoes is said to average 92 per cent, whereas one year ago it averaged 72.

Corn is estimated at the same as last year; beans at 72 per cent. A year ago they were 86, but the crops were severely damaged by excessive hot and dry weather later. Sugar beets compared to an average is 81, last year the yield was 93 per cent; chicory is 89; mint, 55; cabbage, 83, and celery, 91.

It is estimated that 3,431,000 tons of hay will be put up in Michigan this year, or 1 1/2 tons an acre. A 40 per cent crop of apples is estimated.

Stay at Grayling Short.

It looks now as if the stay of the Michigan National Guard at the state camp at Grayling will be a short one.

Company D, Thirty-first, Company L, Thirty-second, Troop A, South Haven, and Companies B and C, engineers, were ordered to Waco, Texas, to prepare the southern camp for the Michigan and Wisconsin troops, indicating an early departure for the entire guard.

The camp bears a more serious aspect now than at previous mobilizations. Squads of soldiers are drilling daily in all parts of the reservation. The work of instruction covers the first series of drills for recruits and the more extended maneuvers for the older men. The aim of the officers is to whip the men into the best possible shape before leaving Grayling.

Cavalry troops have arrived at camp but in the absence of horses, which will not be issued to the troopers until they arrive in the south, the boys are putting in most of their time at target practice.

The high cost of living and the food allowance for each soldier is now 40 cents a day, an increase of less than 9 cents. This makes a difference of about \$720 a day in feeding the Michigan brigade.

A number of the officers have rented cottages on the reservation just outside of the camp and their families are arriving daily.

The enlisted men have started the "kangaroo" courts for violations of the unwritten laws of camp. They also find much enjoyment in baseball and other outdoor sports after the drill hours.

From Private to General in 25 Years.

Brigadier-General Louis C. Covell, who has just been nominated as a brigadier general in the new national army, has risen from the rank of private to general in 25 years, and while 42 years old, is one of the youngest generals in the army.

General Covell enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-second regiment, April 6, 1892. Several years later he was commissioned as a second lieutenant and served with Company K in the Spanish war as captain. Upon reorganization of the company in 1896 he was raised to lieutenant colonel and five years later became colonel of the Thirty-second. He became general in command of the Michigan National Guard February 7, 1917.

Tetanus Germs Not "Planted."

Court plasterers, corn plasterers and other substances suspected of being contaminated with tetanus germs by Germans continue to reach the state bacteriological laboratory for analysis. In the latest collection of samples was some green paint, and several little evergreen plants, which the senders insist were either sold or given away by Germans or German sympathizers. The experts are finding tetanus germs in some of the stuff, but say tetanus germs are plentiful everywhere and does not mean necessarily that the substance was "doctored."

New Member on Governor's Staff.

Mayor Fred W. Green, Ionia, has received a commission as colonel and has been appointed a member of Gov. Sleeper's military staff, succeeding Gurd M. Hayes, of Lansing, resigned.

Gov. Sleeper has been asked by the Wolverine Auto club for legislation that will eventually bring about a special court in which to try motorists accused of various violations of city and state laws. President D. H. Dwyer, of the Wolverine club, has addressed a letter to the governor asking that a court for motorists be established in Detroit. The reason for the request is the delays in court procedure so far as alleged violators of laws governing automobile driving is concerned.

Wireless communication between Marquette and Lansing will be established in the near future if the war preparedness board follows the recommendation of Col. Roy C. Vandercreek. Col. Vandercreek proposes to establish a wireless station at Marquette and another on the roof of the capitol at Lansing. Although the federal government has put the ban on all wireless outfits, it is said that permission can be obtained for wireless plants used exclusively for state defense purposes.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Luzerne—Stewart, 3-year-old son of Probate Judge Henry O. Hager, is dead, the result of a kick by a horse.

Traverse City—Hundreds of farmers were in session here to organize a co-operating body for the food campaign.

Grand Rapids—Jerry Lessard was arrested at Sault Ste. Marie as the first local deserter from the national army.

Adrian—Religious exemptions granted in the second Lenawee district have been recalled, following the new order that such men may be used in other than military duty.

Port Huron—A local bank has announced that the financial obligations of young men who are drafted into the national army will be cared for until their return, or their affairs will be wound up for the benefit of their families in the event of their failure to return.

Flint—James A. Gregg, of Detroit, arrested as a slacker, registered after two days in jail.

Flint—Ambulance Company No. 32, composed entirely of Knights Templar of Michigan, is mobilized here at the School for the Deaf.

Charlotte—Mysterious fires have destroyed three large barns and contents the last two weeks and an investigation is being made.

Adrian—W. H. Mills, of Detroit, a Wabash freight engineer, was killed in the local yards when he stepped in front of a passenger train.

Jackson—Harry Foy, 42 years old, a convict trusty, sentenced in Eaton county in 1907 for forgery, walked from the prison farm and escaped.

Lansing—When employees of Wynkoop-Hollenbeck-Crawford Printing Co. went to their five-acre lot to harvest their crop they found trucksters had stolen all the green stuff.

Hillsdale—Lester Salisbury of Camden township received 800 bushels of excellent wheat from 17 acres of ground a yield of more than 47 bushels an acre. Other record crops are reported.

Grand Rapids—Henry Vandenberg, 28 years old, after having been stabbed in the left side with scissors, walked more than a mile to find a drug store, and then collapsed from loss of blood.

Grand Rapids—The name of Engle Imperial, who held draft number 258, was sent into Washington as a deserter following the receipt of a telegram from Imperial at Colorado, saying he had no money to return here.

Newaygo—John Sherwood, of Newaygo and A. G. Harding, of Shelbyville, suffered broken ribs and F. Van Leuven received a broken left arm when the automobile Van Leuven was driving threw them to the road near here when the brakes failed to work.

Cadillac—Sixty ginseng growers of Michigan were here for the state convention of the association.

Grand Ledge—Thomas Jones was seriously burned at the milk factory here when milk boiled over, scalding his face, chest and limbs.

Pontiac—Mrs. Sophronia Boner, 90, wife of Charles B. Boner, 82, died at her farm home, in West Bloomfield township, where she had resided 65 years. Mrs. Boner came to this country in 1836.

Constantine—Willard Millner, 11 years old, who was visiting relatives here, was killed by lightning and Merle Edson, 13 years old, was badly stunned. The Millner had lived in Remington, Ind.

Reed City—Ray Corwin, of Reed City, was hit by a Grand Rapids & Indiana flyer at a crossing in Reed City, when his auto stalled in the center of the track. The car was demolished, but Corwin escaped with slight bruises.

Lapeer—Clairvoyant M. Sines, of Flint, found the body of Harry Davis, 22-year-old son of George Davis, who was drowned August 1 at Davis Lake. Grappling hooks were put down where the clairvoyant indicated and the body was recovered.

Flint—Bound hand and foot and gagged, James Zmugh, 20 years old, was found by a factory watchman. He told the police he was held up by two Italians and robbed of \$52.

Marquette—John Kruka, of Painesdale, was killed, Mrs. Leander Winka, of Marquette, was seriously injured and Eli Maki, of Painesdale; Mrs. Maki and Miss Louisa Kruka, a nurse, were severely injured when the automobile in which they were riding overturned on the drive to Presque Isle park home. Maki was driving the car, attempted to make a sharp turn at a high speed. The sudden strain caused one of the front wheels to break, hurling the car into a ditch and causing it to overturn, plunging its occupants underneath.

Saginaw—Joseph Sullivan, Saginaw sailor, has written friends here saying that on his first trip across the Atlantic he fired a shot which blew the periscope off a German submarine.

Eaton Rapids—A great deal of the wheat that is being threshed in this county is being hauled directly from the machines to the elevators and marketed at the prevailing prices, which are the highest ever paid at threshing time. So far as this section of the state is concerned, both wheat and rye are of the best quality and showing the strongest yield in years.

Alma—Mrs. Clifford Edmonds, of Midland county, while picking berries, was shot by a son of the owner of the field in which she was berrying. Twenty-nine shots were taken from her hands, arms and one leg, in a local hospital.

Richmond—Arthur Bartell, 19-year-old son of Edward Bartell, a Columbus farmer, shot himself in the fleshy part of his arm, when a revolver was exploded as he drew a necktie from a bureau drawer. His arm will be saved, although he suffered a great loss of blood before medical aid reached him.

PROVE PHOSPHORUS HELP IN MICHIGAN

Tests in Many Counties Show Soils Lacking in This Element.

BOOSTS WHEAT PRODUCTION

Application of Phosphates in Newaygo County Increases Wheat Yields From 8 to 25 Bushels—Potatoes Also Show Big Gains.

By Dr. M. M. MC'COOL, Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Is it wise to apply phosphates to Michigan soils? Next to the question: "What's your draft number?" this query about fertilizers is, perhaps as frequently asked as any by the Michigan farmer today, and it is probably as important as any, particularly since it has become increasingly apparent that for the time being, at least, Michigan intends to resume her old stride in the matter of wheat production. The answer is, "Phosphates pay."

But this conclusion must not be looked upon simply as a classroom theory. The thing has been amply proved under actual field conditions on Michigan farms in many counties. These



PROOF IN NEWAYGO COUNTY THAT PHOSPHATE PAYS. This is a Newaygo County Farm, where a Test Was Conducted Under the Direction of County Agent Blandford. The Fields at the Right and Left Were Treated With Phosphate. The Field in the Center Was Untreated.

tests have demonstrated beyond question that Michigan soils as a rule lack phosphorus, and further that applications of phosphates handsomely repay farmers for the expense entailed.

A recent trip by the writer through eastern, southern and western Michigan revealed the fact that heads of wheat on many fields are only about one-half as well filled as they should be, indicating a deficiency of phosphorus in the soil. The correctness of these observations has been additionally borne out by chemical analysis of representative soil types, in Cass, St. Joseph, Lenawee, Wayne, Ingham, Al-

SHOULD THIN GARDEN CROPS

Vegetables, to Make Proper Growth, Must Be Given Room.

By ROBERT E. LOREE, Department of Horticulture, Michigan Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Crowding plants in the garden is almost as detrimental to their best growth as the huddling of people together in tenements. Garden crops, like men and women, must have room, and if the vegetables haven't been thinned out, now is the time to start.

It is a fault of most gardeners that they sow too many seeds in the row, with the result that the plants, when they come up, soon become crowded, and suffer from lack of moisture, light and plant food. A small amount of thinning, therefore, is necessary, even when seeds are carefully spaced with the seed drill. A few plants well spaced in the row will yield better and produce a higher quality product than a larger number of plants growing under crowded conditions.

Commence to thin just as soon as the size of the plants and the ravages of insects will permit. Bear in mind that thinning should be a process of selection; that is, all weak plants should be discarded, leaving only the most vigorous to mature.

The following are the distances to which some of the most common vegetables should be thinned: Beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips and salsify, four to six inches, depending on the soil and the variety; rutabagas, eight inches; wax or string beans, four inches; lima beans, twelve inches; onions, two inches; parsley, six inches; cucumbers, four plants to each hill, or if in rows allow two feet between the plants in the row; melons and squashes, two strong plants to each hill.

Aggies to Play Football.

The Michigan Aggies have been called to the colors, and will report for football training at M. A. C. on September 11. As in previous seasons, the early work of the gridirers will be conducted at Pine Lake, near East Lansing. Director Chester L. Brewer and Coach George E. Gaultier will handle the squad. Notices to report have been sent to all the members of last year's string with the exception of those who have graduated.

Their Ambitions.

In the city the feller had just been advanced in salary. "Now," he chuckled, "I can begin saving to buy a farm." In the country the agriculturist looked at the check received for his season's wheat. "Another crop or two like this," he mused, "and I can move into the city."

Very Noisy.

It is with narrow-necked people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.—Exchange.

HARVESTING GREAT 1917 APPLE CROP

Volunteer Crews Are Now Being Organized Everywhere Over Country.

HOW BEST TO DO THE WORK

Main Point Is to Put Fruit Quickly Into Temporary Storage—Local Clubs Aid Federal Food Administration.

This year's apple crop will be harvested in most sections with volunteer pickers, men and women, boys and girls, who will be intelligent and interested, but very likely quite unfamiliar with fruit picking. The crews are now being recruited all over the country by state councils of defense, chambers of commerce, women's organizations and other people anxious to help with the apple crop.

Each grower should now get in touch with the chamber of commerce, or some other representative business organization in his nearest town, tell how many pickers he will need, when he will need them, for how long, and what arrangements he can make for housing or boarding them.

When his crew of volunteer pickers reports for duty he must open a little school for a day or two, and give them practical instruction in their new work. Many of them perhaps have never climbed into an apple tree, and even those who have may not understand that apple picking is a kind of work that requires as much delicacy as gathering eggs.

Let the grower tell his pickers how the skin of an apple, or any other kind of fruit or vegetable, is like the tin that protects canned goods. As the tin that incloses a can of tomatoes guards the sterilized contents from the air, and as even a slight pinhole in this tin would allow the air to enter and carry germs of decay, so the skin of an apple protects its flesh, which is perfectly sterile, and the least cut, even a dent made by a finger nail, allows germs to enter and start decay. A cut so tiny that it can only be detected under the microscope at picking time will, nevertheless, start a germ invasion which will show up later when the apple is packed and put into storage.

For this reason great care must be taken in picking fruit. The grower should show their pickers how to grasp an apple and give it the skillful twist that separates it from the tree. He must caution them against dropping the apples carelessly in the boxes and baskets, and see that they have picking baskets and field boxes which are free from splinters and nails.

This year's crop will have to be managed along somewhat different lines in many sections. With a crew of trained pickers and packers it is customary to grade and pack much of the fruit as fast as it comes from the trees. There will probably be a shortage of packers, and many growers will have to devote all their efforts to picking the crop and getting it into temporary storage first, and then packing it later.

More good apples are spoiled every year by carelessness between the time they are picked and the time they are packed than in any other way. Fall nights are cool, but fall days are apt to be warm. Apples are left in the orchard several days, and internally cool and healthy, but the changes in temperature until their quality deteriorates. The proper way to care for apples is to put them into common storage as soon as they come from the tree. Almost any good tight building will answer for the temporary storage needed between picking and packing.

When fruit leaves the tree it contains vegetable heat just as an animal has animal heat, and as the carcass of an animal will spoil after killing unless it is properly cooled, so fruit will spoil unless cooled. With a tight shed, into which fruit can be carried direct from the orchard, the grower can take the heat out of his fruit. Doors and windows of the temporary storage shed should be opened at night to admit plentiful currents of cool air, and when the sun comes up and the outside air grows warm again this storage place should be closed to exclude the warm outer air as much as possible, and keep the fruit nicely cooled. If apples are handled in this simple and sensible way they will have prime keeping quality and the work of grading and packing can be postponed for several weeks.

There is a fairly large apple crop throughout the country this year. It amounts to about two bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. From the consumers' standpoint it is important to have as much of this fruit as possible go to market in first class condition, so that it may help us conserve wheat, meat, fats and other staple foods for our allies. From the producers' standpoint it is just as important to harvest the crop in the best condition because the size of our apple crop this year is such that only the best fruit will bring good prices.

Self-Defense.

"A man should never talk about what he doesn't understand." "Sometimes," replied Senator Sorghum, "you're obliged to do so in self-defense. You get tired of listening to other people talk about things they don't understand."

Unconquerable Trait.

"What makes your husband so interested in reincarnation?" "I don't know, unless it's his absent-mindedness. He is sure to want to come back after something he forgot."

A Diagnosis.

Kathryn—I was going to the assembly hall with Jack Higgins, but he had to call it off on account of a severe cold. Kitty—The cold must have settled in his feet.

First Record of Land Sale.

The book of Genesis, twenty-third chapter, contains the first record we have of a sale of land.

Agency for

TANLAC

Central Drug Store

Grayling, Michigan

Crawford Avalanche

O. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 23



COURTESY TO OUR SOLDIERS.

Last Saturday our town was visited by the companies of Engineers from Houghton that were enroute to Waco, Texas. Their train stopped in Grayling several hours and during that time many of the men invaded the town, some calling on old friends and others just sight seeing. The men seemed to be fully enjoying themselves.

When their train pulled out of the city there were comparatively few Grayling people there to witness their departure. This latter fact seemed to bring out some criticism by a few of our people, insinuating that our soldier boys received but little courtesy from our citizens. "Other towns would have been alive with flags, coffee would be served by the Red Cross, crowds would have swarmed about the troops, there would have been speech-making and other patriotic demonstrations," etc. Such were some of the remarks heard upon our streets.

Grayling is a military camp; when the troops are in camp we see some of them every day. It is no uncommon sight to see scores of soldiers on our streets daily. They mingle with our people and there is a mutual friendliness of both factions. A few more or a few less soldiers on the streets of Grayling is hardly to be expected to bring forth any special interest. There is, perhaps, no city in Michigan that is more patriotic than Grayling and we have every sincere appreciation of our khaki-clad youths and the fact that there was no special demonstration for the departing troops is no indication of a want of patriotism.

"Other towns," as was mentioned, rarely ever see a company of soldiers and their presence in a community is of special attraction. The whole town turns out and sometimes the village band. It is a rare occasion. The soldiers are feted, goodies are provided, coffee and sandwiches are sometimes served, and after the troops leave there is a well-earned sense of pride among the people of that town. It surely shows a high mark of respect for our soldier boys, and adds cheer to many a homesick youth.

Should these troops remain many weeks in that same town the speech-making would cease, the crowds of people would return to their homes; the band would withdraw, there would be no more coffee and sandwiches;

still these people would be no less patriotic.

Such is about the same with Grayling. A few of our own home boys are among the militia. We wish them well; we want them to enjoy all the comforts and happiness that may come to them; we want their discomforts, if they must have any, to be few and small. Anyone who contributes to the pleasure and comfort of our soldiers are to be commended, and thus in a measure are doing something for our country.

Yet sentiment must not surp the place of judgment—our duty must be done; we have work to do and in these war times we would be neglecting our patriotic duty by not attending to our business and work. A few hours devoted in giving our troops a cheerful reception are not much; but when we have troops with us for weeks at a time, it is different.

However the general populace of our community fully understand this and we challenge anyone to question their patriotism. If any criticism might be had it would be with these same people who are finding faults. Special mention was made of our Red Cross. Are these same persons who are making comments doing their bit in the Red Cross? Are they offering to shoulder some of the responsibility of this society by personal work? Are they even members? Further instead of standing around and finding fault with others they might have ordered a few cups of coffee and a few dozens of sandwiches themselves and distributed them to the boys—or a few boxes of cigars. No one person has a monopoly on this privilege. A few boxes of cigars were distributed to the boys and we would wager that the donors have had the least to say about it.

FAREWELL BENEFIT TONIGHT.

1st Mich. Ambulance Co. to Leave For France Soon.

The First Michigan Ambulance company will leave for France within a few days and their friends will give a farewell benefit in their honor tonight, at the mobilization camp Mess hall.

There will be a wrestling match between Sergt. McCarty and Private C. E. Keeton for the championship of the camp. This will be a match to a finish, best two out of three falls.

A ten round boxing match between Jimmy Brady of Detroit, and Jack Schaeffer of Philadelphia. Brady is well known in Grayling and a favorite among our ring-side fans. He is one of the cleverest boxers in his class in America today. He is an honorary member of the Ambulance company.

The program will begin at 7:30 p. m. Reserved seats \$1; general admission 50 cents. Tickets are for sale at the camp exchanges and at the Central Drug store. You are invited to attend.

Methodist Episcopal Church Notes.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday School is held at 11:45 a. m. Strangers and visitors are heartily welcome at these services.

At the official church board meeting held last week, Mr. H. C. Hodgson was appointed Sec'y-Treasurer for the M. E. church society.

Local News

Village taxes are now due and payable at the Bank of Grayling. Miss Genevieve Fobart of Bay City is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George Isenhardt.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bates are entertaining Jay Ames and wife of Sterling this week.

Miss Vera Cameron of Frederic is spending several days here visiting Miss Nellie Charlefour.

Mrs. Andrew Balhoff left Tuesday for a couple of weeks' visit with friends in Milwaukee, Wis.

School starts soon. Make sure your child is not handicapped thru defective vision. See Hathaway about it at once.

Louis Garrison of Bay City spent the week-end with Mrs. Garrison, who is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lamb.

Mrs. Mary Wright of Lansing, returned home yesterday after a brief visit at the home of her son Harry K. Wright at Portage lake.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Ely of Pontiac, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin A. Bates. Mr. Ely is city assessor in Pontiac.

Robert Robin returned to Lansing last night after several days spent here, being called to appear for physical examination for drafting.

Peerless laundry—Work called for Wednesday mornings, and delivered Saturdays. Also dry cleaning. Burton and Buggy, agents, Grayling.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Canfield motored to Gladwin Saturday. Here they were joined by Mrs. Canfield's parents, and continued their trip to Lapeer.

There will be a dancing party at Temple theatre Friday night. Music will be furnished by the M. A. C. Jazz orchestra. Bill 75c. You are invited to attend.

Mrs. Grenwen of Bay City is in the city visiting her son, Jerome, who is at Camp Ferris with Ambulance No. 2. She is a guest at the home of Mrs. Rosa Joseph.

The Maxotires Service station is kept busy almost every hour in the day putting Maxotires on Grayling autos. About everybody in town is getting them.

Miss Rhena Bates of Detroit, who has been visiting at the home of her uncle, M. A. Bates for the past week, left Tuesday for a brief visit with relatives in Gaylord.

Work at the Electric Light plant is going on nicely, and the generator is expected today. The Company is hoping to begin lighting operations the first of the month.

Miss Mildred Bates returned home Monday from a couple of months' visit with friends in Detroit and other southern Michigan cities. She was accompanied home by Miss Marjorie Ely of Pontiac.

The Messrs Emerson Cozadd and Harold Palmer of Flint, and R. E. Thomas of Bay City, all Maxotires salesmen were in the city the latter part of the week on business, and were guests of Local Agent Henry Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl England are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Roy Billings and little son Bradford, of Bay City since Friday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nelson and baby also of Bay City have been guests at the England home during the past week.

Register of Deeds Allen B. Failing is again at his desk in the Court house after a very pleasant four weeks' vacation spent in eastern cities.

Mr. Failing left for Pittsburgh as a delegate to the National convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, and while in the east made a visit to his brother, who resides in Gibbstown, New Jersey. Mr. Failing was accompanied by his little daughter, Francisella, and also his mother, Mrs. John C. Failing. Mrs. Failing and granddaughter spent some time in Detroit while Mr. Failing was visiting other relatives in Tekonsha, Mich. All returned home last Saturday morning after their extended trip.

A farewell dancing party was tendered Gen. L. C. Covell by the commissioned officers of the mobilization camp, Tuesday evening, at Temple theatre. About fifty couples were present, a number of whom were civilians of this city. Many of the officers were present with their wives and daughters and it was an exceedingly pleasant affair. The party began at about 8:30 o'clock with a reception after which a regular program of dances was enjoyed. Music was by an orchestra made up from members of the 31st and 32nd regimental bands. Delicious punch was served and during intermission there were several vocal selections sung by one of the members of the militia. Gen. Covell left the following day for Waco, Texas, where he had been called by the war department presumably for a conference of the Generals of troops to be concentrated in Texas.

Maxotires Service.

Titanic Unbreakable Springs for all makes of cars; tires and tubes, in connection with sale of Maxotires. Henry Joseph.

Game & Burrows Going on Cash Basis.

On and after August 25 this market will be on a strictly cash basis. This is necessary because of the high costs of meat.

8-16-2. Game & Burrows.

In the Arena of Sports

Darcy of Australia

Les Darcy, the Australian middle-weight boxing champion, who recently landed on our shores, is twenty-one years of age and has a fine physical appearance. His height is slightly over five feet six inches, and he weighs about 175 pounds. Work at



Photo by American Press Association.

JAMES LESTER DARCY.

his trade of blacksmith has given him broad shoulders and a deep chest, while his hips are narrow and his legs small in comparison to his bulky upper body. Since he began fighting, five years ago, he has taken part in thirty-seven bouts. He won all of these but four, twenty of them ending in knockouts. His full name is James Lester Darcy.

Herrmann Keeps His Job. At the recent annual session of the National baseball commission President John K. Tener of the National league and President Ban B. Johnson of the American league voted for August Herrmann's re-election as chairman of the commission. John E. Bruce of Cincinnati was re-elected secretary.

Rowland to Lead White Sox. Clarence Rowland, who managed the Chicago club in the American league last season, has been reappointed to pilot the same club for the season of 1917.

Boston Brown Bread Recipe

Those who have an abundance of rye flour will find it useful in Boston brown bread. The following recipe for this purpose is suggested by Miss Pearl MacDonald, in charge of home economics extension at the Pennsylvania State College school of agriculture and experiment station: One cupful of rye flour, one cupful of granulated cornmeal, one cupful of Graham flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda (levy), one teaspoonful of salt, three-fourths cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of sour milk. Mix and stir dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk, turn into well buttered molds, cover tightly with buttered lids. Set molds on a rack in a deep kettle. Surround with hot water to half their depth, cover kettle and cook for three and one-half hours. Molds should never be filled more than two-thirds full. Baking powder cans are attractive for this purpose, though a five pound hard pull will do. Raisins or currants make a pleasing addition.

ON TROUBLE.
O Sleep is the best cure for waking troubles.—Cervantes.
O Slight troubles render us tender; great ones make us hard and unfeeling.—Andre Chenier.
O Tossed on a sea of troubles, soul, my soul,
O Thyself do thou control
O And to the weapons of advancing
O foes
O A stubborn breast oppose.
—Archilochus.

An Ideal Place to spend your Vacation

Skingley Hotel

Evergreen Park Higgins Lake

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK

Rates Reasonable

Boating Bathing Fishing

OUR RED CROSS IS NOT AIDING ENEMY NATIONS NOWADAYS

Patriotic Americans who have been helping the Red Cross have of late been making anxious inquiries as to whether the humanity and the neutrality of the Red Cross would constrain it to send food, medicines and hospital units to Germany.

"I want to give to help our boys, and the stricken people of France and Belgium and Serbia," many a one has written in; "but I don't feel like doing anything if the Germans get part of it."

Americans need be under no apprehension. Not a cent of Red Cross contributions is going to Germany, or has gone there since the war was declared by the United States. General Pershing is now in Europe to convey to the Kaiser Uncle Sam's compliments in the form of shells and American bayonets, but the Red Cross has no part in that except to care for such of General Pershing's men as may need cure. The matter of sending Red Cross supplies to Germany was brought up in the recent Red Cross war council in Washington. Charles D. Norton, one of the members, answered inquiries thus:

"The answer is exceedingly simple. We do not purpose to be tried for treason. We do not purpose to lend aid and comfort to our enemies. We mean to attend our own American Red Cross affairs."

Former President Taft, who is chairman of the executive committee, supported this view. He said that when wounded Germans fell into the hands of the American Red Cross they will get the same treatment as our own men; but that it would undoubtedly be treason to send supplies to Germany as we did before we were forced into the war.

So Americans can give freely, knowing that every cent is for our own and our allies' wounded, and not for the enemy.

Red Cross Trench Work.

Red Cross surgeons and orderlies give first aid to the wounded in little underground dressing stations in the front line trenches. In these dark, wet places, cold and ill-ventilated, it is sometimes necessary to perform major operations—such as an amputation, for instance. War records in France show that as many Red Cross workers as in the trenches. Red Cross field service requires courage of the highest order. Soldiers have the stimulation of fighting and giving the enemy shot for shot and blow for blow. The others don't.

Reward.

Liberal reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons who took cow and calf from Forest View farm. 8-16-3

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No pay, taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

FOR SALE—A second hand wood furnace. Pipes, registers, and all fixtures, ready to warm your home next winter. Price \$25.00. George W. Broth. 8-17-2

FOUND—Child's sweater Friday evening, Aug. 10. Call at Avalanche office.

FOR SALE—House and lot on McCellan St. Nine rooms, sewer, sidewalk and furnace. A bargain at \$1,000 cash. Address J. Overton, R. F. D. No. 1, Flint, Mich. 8-10-4

FOR SALE—The West 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 Sec. 5, Twp. 25 Range 2 west, 80 acres Crawford Co., 40 acres mixed hardwood timber. Other 40 acres easily cleared. Price \$500.00. E. E. Larson, Wexford, Mich. 8-10-4

LOST—One new Firestone tire with carrier, tail light and license plate No. 73330. Kindly notify the Avalanche office. Reward.

FOR SALE—Ketch-A-Kick for Ford cars. Save that arm from being broken. Henry Joseph.

OLD PAPERS for sale at the Avalanche office.

FOR SALE—One black mare, weight 950 lbs., one single horse wagon, new last year, one pair sleighs, one pair cutter runners, one buggy, and sulky, two sets single harness. Will be sold cheap by J. C. Foreman. 7-5-17

Land Owners Attention—I have land in Section 14, 16, 35, 36 T. 26, R. 1; Section 18, 32, 34 T. 27, R. 1; Section 30, 31 T. 27, R. 2. Would trade for adjoining land to get mine in larger tracts; trade for improved land or sell cheap for cash. W. G. Cosand, Eldorado, Mich. 8-23-2.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 22nd day of August A. D., 1917.

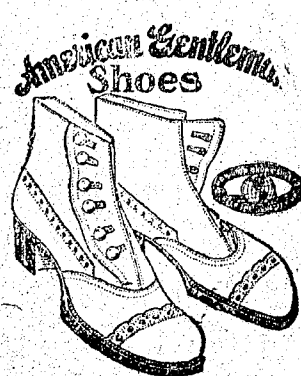
Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Helen Ford, deceased.

Paul Ford having filed in said Court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Samuel Kestenholtz or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 17th day of September, A. D., 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

[A true copy.] OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate. 8-23-3



SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen

American Gentleman Brand

of shoes have stood the test of service. They are made of good stock, shaped upon lasts that fit the feet and give comfort, and are shaped in accordance with the dictates of the season's correct styles.

We have a Big Stock and can Fit You with the Best of Satisfaction

SALLING, HANSON CO.

The Pioneer Store

FALL SEED GRAIN

M. A. C. Rosen Rye
M. A. C. Red Rock
Wheat
M. A. C. Shepherd Perfection Wheat
Turkey Red Wheat
Winter Queen White
Wheat
Clover and Grass Seeds
Ask for prices and samples

I WANT TO BUY Clover Seed, Vetch Seed, Field Peas, Etc.

EDW. E. EVANS, West Branch, Mich. 8-23-3

WANT A GOOD POSITION?
PREPARE FOR ONE IN PROSPEROUS DETROIT BY ATTENDING CREDITED SCHOOL—THE
Business University
DETROIT
SEND FOR FREE BULLETIN TO 100 WEST GRAND RIVER AVE.

The Greatest Safety Is in Insurance

The bucket brigade is usually made up of willing workers, but they seldom accomplish much.

You can't afford to depend upon them to save your property when the fire starts.

BUT THERE'S SAFETY IN INSURANCE

Any number of causes beyond your control may start a blaze that will RUIN you.

The modest premium on a sufficient policy is a small price to pay for SAFETY. Now's the time.

O. Palmer FIRE INSURANCE and SURETY BONDS

Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man

Just In

A NEW LINE IN THE NEWEST STYLES FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN

SHOES

Also a full line of Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Clothing and everything in Men's Wear. Trunks and Suit Cases.

Max Landsberg

Opposite Russel Hotel

TANLAC

The Original Dealers for
this well-known remedy
for Crawford County.

STOCK ALWAYS FRESH

A. M. LEWIS

Your Druggist Phone 18

Delicious Fountain Drinks and Sundaes

Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 23

"We must exert all our power and employ all our resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States.

We are coming, Kaiser William, twenty million strong!

Base ball here next Sunday. Fredrick vs. Gaylord. Profits to go to Red Cross.

Frank Dreese left Monday for Chicago, to purchase goods for the fall trade.

Miss Helen Mackey of Bay City is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reagan for a few days this week.

Mrs. Gordon MacDonald of Bay City, is spending the week here visiting her husband, Trainmaster MacDonald.

Mrs. F. W. Klacking and daughter, Helen of Battle Creek are guests of Mrs. Klacking's sister, Mrs. M. Shanahan this week.

Miss Frances Bell returned Tuesday to her home in Bay City, after spending a week here the guest of Miss Florence Smith.

Harvey Burrows came over from Flint Sunday, being called here for physical examination, he being on the second draft list. He visited his brother, Arnold while here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jalmer Johnson and Miss Alma Anderson of Cadillac were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herliuf Sorenson over Sunday last. Both ladies are sisters of Mrs. Sorenson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tulloch and Mr. and Mrs. William Graham and children and Charles Phillips of West Branch were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett over last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Peterson and little daughter, Jean Margaret, accompanied by Mrs. Peterson's mother, Mrs. C. M. Ross to her home in Vassar Tuesday for a couple of weeks' visit. Mrs. Ross has spent the greater part of the summer with her daughter here.

Miss Catherine Brady of Battle Creek is spending the week among her young Grayling friends. She was accompanied here by Miss Elizabeth Boof also of Battle Creek, who is visiting her brother who is an officer with the troops at Camp Ferris. Miss Louise Brennan of East Jordan is visiting at the Shanahan home also.

Advertising is the modern method of communication between the business man and the consumer. Shrewd business men who have desirable propositions to offer know this and advertise. If you want to know what these desirable propositions are, read the ads in this paper each week. They tell the story and name the merchant.

MAXOTIRES

Maxotires are different from anything ever used before for an inner shoe to auto tires. When inserted they cement themselves to the tire thus there is no friction, and consequently there is no heating, and no chance for the Maxotire to wrinkle up and injure the inner tube.

They are wonders in cutting tire cost. They save vulcanizers' cost. They make motoring a pleasure and are guaranteed against blow-outs for one year. They have many other strong features that we cannot tell about in this small advertisement. Ask the man who is using them—there many in Grayling.

HENRY JOSEPH, Distributor

Northern Office: Grayling, Mich.

For carpenter work and repairing see L. C. Buudgaard.

Maxotires save expense and troubles. Henry Joseph, distributor. If Attorney James B. Ross of West Branch was in Grayling Tuesday on legal business.

Bert Chappel had the misfortune of breaking his arm while cranking his car Friday last.

Miss Hazel Cassidy returned Friday last from a couple of weeks' visit in Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Gates returned Sunday night to their home in Fowler, after a two weeks' vacation here.

Mrs. Angus McPhee spent several days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Smith and family in West Branch.

Miss Mary Cassidy is assisting in the local postoffice, during the busy season, of the mobilization of the Michigan troops at Camp Ferris.

Auto loads of people from Traverse City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Hart, Michigan, and many other places, visited at Camp Ferris last Sunday.

Guy Slade, was in the city Tuesday calling on friends, while enroute to Toledo, Ohio, on business for the Cheboygan Farms Co., of Cheboygan, where he is employed.

Mrs. Frank Dreese and daughter, Mrs. Devere Burgess and children returned last Thursday from a two weeks' vacation spent in several southern cities of this state.

Alfred Christenson of Chicago, in company with his cousin, Alfred Larson of Johannesburg, are spending several days resorting at the Larson cottage at the Danish landing, Portage lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Vendien and two daughters spent a couple of days here this week, guests of Mr. and Mrs. William E. McNeven, while enroute to their home in Munising, from West Branch and Avoca, Mich.

A telegram received this afternoon by Wm. Woodfield stated that his son-in-law, Chas. Presto had died this morning. He had been ill for about two weeks. The Prestons moved to Flint from Grayling a few months ago.

Mrs. Thomas Doyle of Bay City is spending the week here visiting her husband, who is employed for Salling, Hanson Co., and is also enjoying a visit with her son, Francis Doyle of Co. C 31st, Infantry, at Camp Ferris.

Mrs. Albert Kraus and Miss Augusta Kraus, returned home last Thursday after an absence of three months. During that time they have been visiting relatives and friends in many different cities in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons have taken a contract to supply ice cream for the military exchanges at the reservation. The Connor Ice Cream company of Owosso, have placed a large motor car here with which to make delivery from Grayling to the camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Elf Rasmussen and young daughter, Ellen Mae returned Monday afternoon to their home in Detroit. Mrs. Rasmussen has been here for the past several weeks visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jens Elersson. Mr. Rasmussen came the fore part of last week for a short vacation.

A. H. Wetz, accompanied by his father, Louis Wetz, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bundrock drove thru from their home in Dayton, Ohio arriving here last Saturday. They made the trip in a Ford auto. Mr. Wetz came to visit his wife and son, who are spending the month of August at McIntyre's landing, Portage lake.

Miss Carrie Lagrow is the new clerk at the Grayling Mercantile Co., store, Miss Edna McCullough having resigned to accept a position in the car inspector's office of the Michigan Central. Miss McCullough is spending a couple of weeks' vacation in Chicago and other cities and on her return will commence her duties in this office.

Peter Vallad of Mullet lake, was brot to Mercy hospital last Saturday afternoon, suffering from a fracture of the right leg and several external bruises. Mr. Vallad, who is a rural route carrier of Mullet lake was just starting out with the morning's mail, and as he was crossing a railroad crossing was struck by a train. His horse was instantly killed.

The National Biscuit company, in order to supply the demand for their products at the military camp, has established one of their fine white delivery wagons here, with which to make deliveries. It is double decked and carries a heavy load. Orders for supplies are taken by their Northern Michigan agent, Fred Hunter, who is a resident of this city. Local dealers get credit for the orders taken by Mr. Hunter.

Frederic and Gaylord base ball teams have each won a game and the third game, it was decided, is to be played on neutral grounds, so Grayling was selected. Pat Burke is manager of the Frederic team and he says that it is not important that they make a lot of money on the game so the managers have decided to give the profits, above actual expenses, to the Crawford County Red Cross chapter. The date set is 2:30 p. m. next Sunday and the place is the Grayling base ball park. Everybody enjoys base ball and this is the first chance we have had to see a "big league" game in Grayling this year. This will be a game for blood for the rivalry is strong between Frederic and Gaylord. Those who know Grayling well realize that they would rather bust than be defeated by Frederic, and those who know Frederic realize that that scrappy little town is going into the game to win.

Peter Hemmingson is in Detroit on business.

Miss Norma Sorenson of Manistee is visiting friends in the city.

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

Miss Eulah Maxwell was in Wolverine, Tuesday of last week on business. Miss Meta Cariveau is the new night operator at the local telephone office.

Dr. and Mrs. Keyport are enjoying a visit from the former's mother of Bay City.

Mrs. Lillian Burritt has been added to the Postoffice force, during the busy season.

Leslie Long of Johannesburg, is spending the week at the Larson cottage at Portage lake.

A baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hitchcock Wednesday of last week.

Miss Maude Sodoquist returned to her home in Bay City Tuesday, after a ten days' visit here.

Miss Mary Atherton returned Friday from Rose City, after a three weeks' stay with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Richard McPeak and two youngest children came Tuesday to visit her son, Lester and family for a few days.

Alden Maynard of Bay City is a pleasant guest at the homes of Al. Kramer and A. F. Gierke for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. S. S. Phelps and three children of Detroit are here visiting relatives and friends for the rest of the month of August.

Miss Sena Erickson is here from Detroit for a three weeks' visit with her sister, Miss Elsie Erickson, and other relatives.

Do you realize that Hathaway can duplicate your broken lenses no matter where you got them? Prompt service is his slogan.

Miss Irene LaSprance returned Sunday night to her home in Bay City after a pleasant two weeks' visit among friends here.

Nemesius Nielsen of Chicago, arrived in the city Monday morning and is looking after some business matters here and in Beaver Creek.

Ora Krickbaum of the K. & W. Rubber Co. of Ashland, Ohio, was in the city last Monday on business. He was a guest of Henry Joseph.

Mrs. Benjamin Jerome and children of Detroit, arrived Sunday morning to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin A. Bates, and friends.

Miss Anna Nelson is entertaining Miss Anna Angers of Pinconning who came Tuesday. Miss Angers, is also visiting other friends in the city.

Owen Parsons, father of Mrs. Marius Hanson, who has been seriously ill for some time, was taken to Mercy hospital Monday in a very feeble condition.

Mrs. G. Gassel and daughters of Detroit, who have been visiting at their former home in Lewiston, spent a few days with Mrs. Gassel's sister, Mrs. M. Brenner and family this week.

Mrs. A. M. Lewis, and son, Mark returned last Thursday from Newberry, where they have been visiting Mrs. Lewis' mother, for several weeks. They were accompanied home by her sister, Miss Dorothy Campbell.

Don't forget the granite ware sale at Dreese's store Saturday, Aug. 25. Pie tins and cake tins only 8c. All 15c dishes for 10c. 6pc kettles for 50c. 6pc coffee pots for 50c. One day only, remember.

Rev. Fr. Riess has been entertaining his brother, Joseph Riess of Ludington for the past several days. Yesterday they made a trip to Cheboygan, Mackinaw and other northern points, in the former's Buick.

Clarence Rau, and the Misses Florence Rau, Genevieve Zettie, Lois Bourasso of West Branch and Miss Lucille Altman of Grand Rapids drove here last Sunday from West Branch and were guests at the Angus McPhee home.

Mrs. Lars Rasmussen was hostess to a few ladies last Thursday afternoon at her home in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hanson K. Bay, of Cornvalis, Montana, who is spending the summer among relatives and friends in Grayling.

As Sidney Cox of Vanderbilt, was boarding the train at that place last Sunday morning, he slipped, and the train went over him severing both of his feet near the ankle. He was brot to Mercy hospital this city that morning, for medical attendance.

Mr. Clarence Byrns of Reed City visited over Sunday with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Welsh, also his brother, Welsh Byrns, who is at present acting as corporal in Battery A, Michigan Field Artillery now at the Hanson Military reservation.

Last week John and George Knecht brot in about a peck of cherries to one of their friends in Grayling, and they were the finest fruit of their kind that we have ever seen. The cherries were exceptionally large and every cherry was perfect. Every one who saw them was amazed at the fine quality of the fruit. There were three varieties—two red and one black and we doubt if any orchard in Michigan can show fruit that excels or even equals them. Not a wormy cherry was found in the lot. Messrs. Knecht says they were not brot in for exhibition purposes and were just like many bushels that were produced by their trees this season. They have quite a large orchard which is located in the eastern part of Grayling township. Aside from cherries they have many trees of apples, peaches and pears which they say will equal in quality their cherries.

Miss Violet Woodruff is assisting in the Model bakery.

Marshall Holliday is spending the week with friends in Saginaw.

Miss Theresa Clogg of Saginaw is a guest at the N. P. Olson home this week.

Miss Helen Bingham returned Monday from a ten days' visit in Culver, Indiana.

Waldemar Olson of Detroit arrived from Detroit Sunday morning to visit at his home here.

The Wolverine association O. E. S. will hold its next semi-annual meeting at Cheboygan on Monday, Sept. 3.

Mrs. Snow, wife of Judge Snow of Saginaw, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillett, arriving this afternoon.

Mrs. Anna Peterson and son, Axel left Tuesday to visit friends in Bay City and Vassar.

Armedus Charron and wife visited relatives and friends in Rogers City a few days of last week.

DeVere Burgess and family are enjoying a visit from his brother, Francis Burgess of Detroit.

Miss Minnie Sherman arrived last week from Traverse City, and has accepted a position in the local telephone exchange.

Miss Hazel Hurst of Burt, Mich., accompanied by a nephew, came Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Louis J. Kraus and husband.

Theodore Leslie of Detroit, arrived this morning to visit his wife, who has been spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Christofferson, of Beaver Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne J. Douglas of Saginaw are spending a week here among relatives and friends. They expect to spend next week at Johannesburg, guests of Mr. Douglas' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Douglas.

Jens Sorenson of Chicago, and Miss Medea Sorenson and Miss Nelson of Detroit, are spending a few days here guests of Rev. Kjellhede and wife. They are enroute to their homes after attending the Young Peoples' convention in Manistee.

Mrs. James J. Leighton of Frederic, left yesterday for Grand Rapids, to spend ten days with her mother, Mrs. Sarah McKay, who is at her cottage home at Reed lake near Grand Rapids. Mrs. McKay will be at her summer home for the rest of the season.

It became known during the past week, that Mrs. Nancy Harris, who had made Grayling her home since birth, had died Aug. 7 at an Indian Reservation in the northern part of the state, of tuberculosis, of which she had been ailing for the past year or more. Mrs. Harris was a granddaughter of the old Indian chief David Shoppengon, who passed away in December 1911. A small son, Edward, survives the deceased.

Clyde Hum, arrived last Saturday afternoon from Detroit accompanied by a party of friends. They included Mrs. Leland, and daughters, Misses Lottie, June and Lillian Leland, and Miss Bessie Finck all of Detroit. After dinner at the Harry Hum home, the party left for the Recreation club down the AuSable, where they are spending several days guests of Mr. Hum. Mr. Leland also of Detroit arrived Sunday morning and is at the club down the river.

In writing up the Community chautauqua, that closed here last week Sunday night, the Avalanche accidentally neglected to say anything about the Junior chautauqua. It was not that this feature was of little importance, for this was one of the excellent parts of the five days' program. Under direction of Miss Stout the children enjoyed an hour of story telling every morning. After the story hour there was drilling for the Fairy pageant that was to be produced the fourth night of the Chautauqua. The children did excellently, especially considering the brief rehearsals, and gave the large audience nearly an hour of pleasure. There were Brownies, bears, soldiers, fairies and others from fairy land. Little Virginia Hanson as Goldenlocks and Mary Esther Schumann as a big wax doll made the biggest hits with the audience. We will have another Chautauqua next year and the children are promised something new and interesting. The Junior chautauqua, like the big Chautauqua, is going to be stronger than ever in Grayling, next year.

Notice.
Going on strictly cash basis Sept. 1. On and after Sept. 1, all goods and work must be paid for before it leaves the shop.
Schram & Nelson, Blacksmithing and Machine repairing.

HAVE ADDED A STOCK OF SHOES

—and am going to save shoe-wearers some good, hard-earned money. This line was purchased directly from the makers, not thru jobbers, and thus we can save you one man's profit.

FOR DRESS and WORK WEAR

We will save you money and also guarantee the quality.

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.
Next Door to Central Drug Store

We Have a Right to Be Enthusiastic About the New Welworth Blouses

For They are Delightfully Pretty and Charminglly Different

The Welworth is the Nationally Favored \$2.00 Blouse



Unusual in Value Because Made and Sold in an Unusual Way

Every woman who has ever worn one shares our enthusiasm—for every Welworth possesses those attributes—simplicity, refinement, elegance, distinction—that endear them to those who love the simple and modest in attire. Particularly pretty are these new models that go on sale tomorrow.

"THE STORE FOR LADIES WAISTS"

Tremendous are the savings that are being exercised by our patrons on their blouse purchases. Our co-operation with the makers makes this possible; it also makes possible our ability to always show the new styles first.

The New Wirthmor Waists at \$1.00 in several new styles are also on display.

A very dainty line of new collars in Georgette and silk and lawns—25c to \$2.00.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The Quality Store

New Buckeye Kitchen Cabinet Only \$14.98

The new Buckeye Cabinet is well known, has sliding table top, white enamel inside cupboard, swinging flour bin, upper panel in doors are filled with art glass and curtain roll on lower cupboard. Entire front is made of selected oak. We are offering you this fine cabinet, which will save you miles of steps, at only

\$14.98

Price named is strictly cash f. o. b. factory.

For further information ask the clerk.

SORENSEN BROS.

The Home of Dependable Furniture.

Everbearing Strawberry Plants

FOR SALE

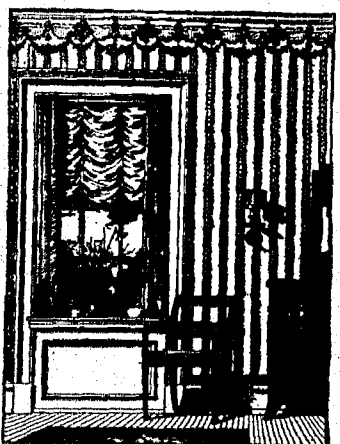
Not less than five dozen plants to one party and up to 5,000 plants.

This offer is good only for one month from date after which we will positively not sell plants. This is your last chance.

Ernest F. Cowell

Phone 741, Grayling

The Newest Designs and Best Workmanship at Most Moderate Prices



USING Henry Bosch Company's WALL PAPERS

C. A. SMITH
Paper Hanging and Decorating
Phone 314

Advertisements Here Cost Little Compared With Results

HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Well From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war.

The statement follows: "Food is every phase of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States, if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period. It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity	Probable 1917 production	Av. normal production	Deficiency
Wheat	337,770,000	550,675,000	212,905,000
Corn	34,464,000	121,106,000	86,642,000
Oats	337,225,000	550,675,000	213,450,000
Barley	33,855,000	121,106,000	87,251,000
Rye	41,722,000	23,570,000	18,152,000

Total 1,360,788,000 1,455,448,000 95,660,000
In order to provide normal consumption it would therefore be necessary to import in the next 12 months a total of 377,000,000 bushels of wheat and 974,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The prospective production of our own and the Canadian harvest is given in table No. 2.

Our Crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain, but if all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Demand on Our Crops.

The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the

Commodity	Production	Imports from U. S.	Imports from Canada	Imports from other sources	Con- sumption
Wheat	590,675,000	73,420,000	112,000,000	185,475,000	974,425,000
Corn	121,106,000	18,811,000	6,753,000	13,000,000	259,669,000
Oats	550,675,000	4,546,000	6,690,000	63,050,000	129,738,000
Barley	121,106,000	567,000	60,000	11,337,000	90,537,000
Rye	23,570,000				2,514,276,000

Commodity	Probable 1917 production	Normal U. S. consumption	U. S. surplus	Add possible surplus	Canadian surplus
Wheat	337,770,000	550,675,000	212,905,000	128,000,000	
Corn	34,464,000	121,106,000	86,642,000	30,000,000	
Oats	337,225,000	550,675,000	213,450,000	9,000,000	
Barley	33,855,000	121,106,000	87,251,000	15,000,000	
Rye	41,722,000	23,570,000	18,152,000		

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce 50 per cent of consumption of nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks better next year than this last. There is therefore on normal consumption a deficit of over 400,000,000 bushels. In the other cereals used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 against a North American surplus of 950,000,000. But again a reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. In any event it means we must multiply our exports of these cereals 20 times. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

Wheat Situation Difficult. The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves, in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, whose people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and cornmeal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 381,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal, are decreasing. A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

Commodity	Probable 1917 production	Av. normal production	Deficiency
Wheat	337,770,000	550,675,000	212,905,000
Corn	34,464,000	121,106,000	86,642,000
Oats	337,225,000	550,675,000	213,450,000
Barley	33,855,000	121,106,000	87,251,000
Rye	41,722,000	23,570,000	18,152,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outgrows further every

TABLE NO. 2.

Commodity	Probable 1917 production	Normal U. S. consumption	U. S. surplus	Add possible surplus	Canadian surplus
Wheat	337,770,000	550,675,000	212,905,000	128,000,000	
Corn	34,464,000	121,106,000	86,642,000	30,000,000	
Oats	337,225,000	550,675,000	213,450,000	9,000,000	
Barley	33,855,000	121,106,000	87,251,000	15,000,000	
Rye	41,722,000	23,570,000	18,152,000		

TABLE NO. 3.

Commodity	Probable 1917 production	Normal U. S. consumption	U. S. surplus	Add possible surplus	Canadian surplus
Wheat	337,770,000	550,675,000	212,905,000	128,000,000	
Corn	34,464,000	121,106,000	86,642,000	30,000,000	
Oats	337,225,000	550,675,000	213,450,000	9,000,000	
Barley	33,855,000	121,106,000	87,251,000	15,000,000	
Rye	41,722,000	23,570,000	18,152,000		

TABLE NO. 4.

Commodity	Probable 1917 production	Normal U. S. consumption	U. S. surplus	Add possible surplus	Canadian surplus
Wheat	337,770,000	550,675,000	212,905,000	128,000,000	
Corn	34,464,000	121,106,000	86,642,000	30,000,000	
Oats	337,225,000	550,675,000	213,450,000	9,000,000	
Barley	33,855,000	121,106,000	87,251,000	15,000,000	
Rye	41,722,000	23,570,000	18,152,000		

In some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore looked at in a broad way, decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the increased sales of margarine, which show an increase of several millions pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for children. Milk has no substitute and is not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter during the war if we are to provide milk supplies to all. We waste large quantities of our milk value from our lack of national demand for products of skimmed and sour milk.

Pork Products. The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of feed, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased, particularly because bacon, ham and lard are so adaptable for military supplies. Moreover, our allies are isolated from many markets and a large amount from northern neutrals is being diverted to Germany.

While our hogs have increased in number by 3,000,000 animals, the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained. The increasing demand since the war began is shown by the following figures of comparative exports:

Three-year, pre-war period, 1,055,614,000 pounds.	
Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,512,376,000 pounds.	

Wool and Leather.

Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs, and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures:

Imports of wool (value) for the three-year pre-war period, 862,457,965; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, \$138,078,271.	
Imports of leather (value) for the three-year pre-war period, \$138,171,398; for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$177,890,902.	

At the present time the world's demand for these products has increased far above the peace level owing to the armies consuming and supplying the armies. This demand is now again increased by the mobilization of a large American army. In the face of this, not only is the European herd decreasing, but also American sheep have decreased about 3,000,000 since the war began. After the war is over, the various countries of the world from which we formerly drew our wool are likely to retain it for their own use until their flocks again become normal.

Sugar.

The sugar supply on which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed and, as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises. Furthermore, their own production has been greatly diminished. Before the war, Europe supplied in a large measure its own needs, through the production of beet sugar, as well as the average sugar production and consumption for the five years before the war (1909-1913), in some of the chief countries of Europe:

Country	Prod. (short tons)	Consump. (short tons)	Surp. (short tons)	Def. (short tons)
Germany	2,255,389	1,299,385	1,226,314	
Austria	1,641,889	279,294	1,362,595	
Russia	1,599,947	1,322,283	1,377,664	

As appears from the table, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium were self-supporting, while the United Kingdom drew its entire sugar supply from exterior sources. The supply of the United Kingdom came to the amount of about 70 per cent from countries from which it is now cut off by the war. Ten per cent came from the East Indies and 20 per cent from the United States and the West Indies.

The prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 207,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 500,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption. Of this, 2,000,000 tons must come from new sources.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the tonnage available and drives the demand to a large degree upon the

nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 90 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

Vegetables. We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes is estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent above that of last year. The commercial crop of tomatoes for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 64 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week. With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by smoking and salting and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus relieve largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply. It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land are conserved by eating those of the sea.

Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the shewings with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children. By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets. They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexions. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

Action Must Be Voluntary.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is this in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even

the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price. As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition. By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

For Better Distribution.

Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restriction, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to amelio- rate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe will effect the result which we must attain. We are asking every home, every public eating place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges, that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed. We are asking all who wish us well and who undertake our service to become actual members of the food administration, just as much volunteers in national service as we ourselves are, so that thus the food administration may not be composed of a small body of men in Washington and a small representation in each state, but may become a body of 50,000,000 people, devoted absolutely to the services of democracy. We hope to see the insignia of membership in every patriotic window in the country.

Autocracy finds its strength in its ability to impose organization by force from the top. The essence of democracy consists in the application of the initiative in its own people. If individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy is a faith which cannot stand. We are seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom, and this is the essence of democracy itself.

The call of patriotism, of humanity and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government, and safeguard our future welfare.

Wise. "A man should take the bull by the horns," advised the sage. "Yes," agreed the fool. "The trouble is to find a bull that will stand for it."

Dog Days War Horses.

In Victoria, British Columbia, there is a successful collector for the Blue Cross fund for horses disabled in war. His name is Prince and he is a New-

foundland. For months, with his box, decorated with the Blue Cross, strapped to his collar, Prince has faithfully and as true as any subject of George V, by petitioning about the horses wounded and suffering in the great war.

prince hasn't visited Odawara this summer.

Few Feet Are Perfect.

How many bones in your feet? Most likely you don't know. Few people do, and it is usually a surprise to learn that there are so many and that the foot is about the most complicated and delicately constructed part of the body. That is, perhaps, the reason why at least 75 per cent of all adults have some kind of foot trouble.

Dr. William M. Scholl of Chicago, an

authority on foot troubles and their mechanical correction, says not one adult in 100 has feet that are completely free from defects. He has made a life study of the subject and has patented a great number of appliances for correcting defective conditions and giving comfort.

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Patriotism in Economy

With the nation at war, the interests of our country demand that we all practice economy. This does not mean that the people should quit buying necessities, but that our BEST JUDGMENT should be used in buying.

See us for PRACTICAL ECONOMY in buying HARDWARE

SALLING, HANSON CO.

Hardware Department

Michigan Workmen's Compensation Law is Now in Effect.

(1) On and after August 10, 1917, every employer of labor under the Workmen's Compensation Law must report to the Industrial Accident board every accident that occurs to any of his employees within ten days after the accident occurs.

(2) If at the end of fourteen days it appears that the accident to the employee was so slight that the injured employee is not entitled to any compensation, a report stating the facts must be made to the Industrial Accident board on the fifteenth day.

(3) If on the other hand the employee was seriously injured, the employer must on the fifteenth day after the accident report to the Industrial Accident board the condition of the injured employee so that proper proceedings may be taken to insure the payment of workmen's compensation to him.

(4) Where an employee is injured so seriously that he is entitled to receive compensation on account of his injury, the first payment of the same

is always due to him on the twenty first day after the accident, and employers must see that he receives it at that time, and future payments every week thereafter during his disability.

(5) In the case of every accident occurring on and after August 10, 1917, the employer must make all the reports relating to the accident. The reports cannot be made by the insurance companies. The employer must make the reports himself, and see to it that they are filed with the Industrial Accident board.

(6) Any employer neglecting to make the reports required is subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each failure or neglect.

(7) The Industrial Accident board will supply free of charge to all employers the blank forms necessary to be used by them in the making of all the reports required to be made. All employers can procure them by merely writing a letter to the board asking for the forms they desire, which forms will be promptly supplied.

(8) Every county, city, village, township and school district in the State is under the Workmen's Com-

pensation Law by its terms, and each of said municipalities must provide for the making of all reports to the Industrial Accident board in just the same way that a private employer has to make them. It is the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of all counties, of the Common Councils of all cities, of the Boards of Trustees of all villages, of the Township boards of all townships and of the School boards of all school districts to appoint some person to make the reports of accidents to the Industrial Accident board and to look after the payment of compensation to employees that may be injured. As there are in the State 83 counties, 110 cities, 338 villages, 1,254 townships and about 7,500 school districts it will be seen that the employees of all of said municipalities taken together constitute quite an army, and in the nature of things many of them will receive accidental injuries. It is very important that all of said municipalities shall make proper provision for looking after their injured employees according to the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Your Local Newspaper.

Your local newspaper is in no sense a special child of charity. It earns every dollar it receives and is second to no enterprise in contributing to the up-building and betterment of the town and community. Its patrons reap far more benefit from its pages than its publisher and in calling for the support of the community, it asks no more than what in all fairness belongs to it. Patronize your home paper as you would any other enterprise, as a matter of business, because it directly or indirectly helps you, and not as a matter of charity.

Contractor Wanted to Cut Logs.

Responsible contractor wanted to cut pine saw logs by the thousand in our lumber camp on the Mertz Branch. This is a nice clean timber and desirable for anybody who wants to do a nice job. Parties wanting a job answer this advertisement at once.

Salling, Hanson Company.

Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

Village taxes are now due and payable at the Bank of Grayling.

FREDERIC FARMERS TO HOLD WHEAT AND RYE MEETING.

County Agent W. F. Johnston Will Discuss Merits of Red Rock Wheat and Rye.

James A. Kalahar, a member of the county Food committee, in Frederic Township, has arranged for a meeting of the farmers in that district to be held at the Frederic Opera house Friday, August 24, at 8:00 p. m.

County Agent W. F. Johnston of Roscommon will conduct the meeting and will give a talk on the merits of Red Rock wheat and rye, and the advantages to come to the farmers in producing this variety of grains.

Mr. Johnston has been holding a series of similar meetings in Ogemaw county and he says that the farmers there are intensely interested in these grains and wherever he has talked the farmers are anxious to plant these grains for next season. The supply of Red Rock seed is limited this year and not all will be supplied with all they might want. Red Rock wheat is a variety produced by Prof. Sprague of the Michigan Agricultural college. Rosen rye seed is ample and is another product of Prof. Sprague. The M. A. C. is backing these two varieties of grains and this meeting is one of their methods of getting their excellent qualities before the farmers of Michigan.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting at Frederic. Every farmer is invited to come and bring his neighbor.

TALK, STUDY AND PRACTICE THRIFT.

Food Preparedness Committee of Lansing, Ask Loyalty of Michigan Housewives.

Be a loyal Wolverine and talk, study, and practice thrift. Be proud to be known as a thrifty woman. "Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard."

Tackle your job as a patriotic duty. The world needs food. Are you using more than you need? Are you wasting any food by throwing away leftovers? Do you store your food in such a way that it never spoils? Are you using some cheap substitutes for expensive foods? Do you ever waste food by careless cooking?

Help train yourself. Tell others of your successes in thrift. Teach those who know less than you do. Take food saving seriously. Enlist at once in the army for food conservation.

Resolve to save on food expenditures: by using less meat and cheaper cuts, and more milk, cheese, fish and nuts in place of meats; by using more cereals, especially corn products, oatmeal and rice; by using some dried fruits; by using the cheaper vegetables such as turnips, carrots and greens; by omitting some luxuries.

Inquire diligently as to the best and wisest ways of economizing. Do not, for example, if you omit meat on some days, expect starch to replace it. Use milk, cheese, beans or peas, eggs, or fish.

Free yourself from food prejudice. Sirloin steak may taste good, but it must be as cheap as 19 cents a pound if it is to supply body-building food (protein) as cheaply as milk at 8 cents a quart. One quart of milk builds as much body tissue as 7 ounces of sirloin steak. Cease to say "don't like" or "can't eat."

Try definitely to eliminate waste. Milk: Do you use even the last quarter cup? Do you use buttermilk, sour milk, and skimmed milk? Do you make cottage cheese out of left-over milk?

Fats: Do you save every bit of bacon fat, beef fat and other fats? Do you know how to use mutton fat? Breadstuffs: Do you store cereals and flour so that insects cannot get into them? Do you use left-over crusts and stale bread? Is your bread always good? If not, do you know why not? Do you scrape out your mixing bowls thoroughly?

Fruits: Do you let any spoil? Do you know how to can all kinds? Vegetables: Do you know how to store them? Do you buy more than you care to use so that some wither or spoil? Do you throw away the water in which they are cooked instead of using it for soups? Do you let cooked left-overs spoil? Do you pare carefully so as not to waste? Do you know how to can vegetables?

Meats: Do you store carefully to prevent spoiling? Do you ever overcook meat and so waste it by making it inedible? Do you use more than you need? Do you save and use all trimmings, bones and fat? If your family numbers five, do you buy 3 quarts of milk before you buy 1 pound of meat?

Note: The foregoing thrift program was prepared by Helen Knowlton, Dean of Women, New Hampshire College and Experiment station, and published as a press bulletin by the college.

Reward.

Liberal reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons who took cow and calf from Forest View farm.

Maxotires Service.

Titantic Unbreakable Springs for all makes of cars; tires and tubes, in connection with sale of Maxotires.

Henry Joseph.

Game & Burrows Going on - Cash Basis.

On and after August 25 this market will be on a strictly cash basis. This is necessary because of the high costs of meat.

8-16-2.

Game & Burrows.

Eldorado Nuggets.

Alger Durham and the Misses Mona and Vida Rabideau were Sunday visitors at the Knight farm.

L. J. Miller of Sandusky and Elmer Head of Johannesburg, Mrs. Hubbard Head and Mrs. Clarinda Head were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Williams Sunday.

Mrs. Emil Spore of Chicago is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Elliott.

Miss Alice Rabideau of West Branch arrived Saturday to visit Miss Lucile Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Kline and daughter, visited the Soldiers' Encampment at Portage lake, near Grayling, Sunday.

Miss Mae Hartman arrived from Detroit Saturday for a week's visit with her mother and sister, Mrs. George and Miss Gertrude Hartman. She was accompanied by Mrs. Smith, also of Detroit.

Coy News.

Every one is picking huckle-berries and rasp-berries.

Miss Effie Padgett of Streator, Ill. has been visiting the last two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Earl Smith.

E. B. Hollowell and family autoed to I. Redhead's near Lovells, Wednesday.

Wm. Elliott spent Sunday with Chas. Hager of Luzerne.

The Misses Effie Padgett and Marguerite Scott and LeRoy Scott and Porter Royce spent Sunday at Higgins Lake.

Last Tuesday evening about forty friends went to help Mrs. Alvin Scott celebrate her birthday. The crowd waited until they were all to bed and gave them quite a surprise. The evening was spent in dancing and then supper was served and every body returned to their homes wishing her many more such happy birthdays.

Robert Hollowell made a business trip to Kirkland Monday.

Wm. Elliott was a caller at the home of Oliver B. Scott Wednesday evening.

The Coy Literary club will give a dance at the Scott school house Saturday evening, September 1st.

Charles Blanchard has his place on the county line, all plowed up for wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Overmyer visited at the home of O. B. Scott and wife Sunday.

Miss Alice Rabideau of West Branch came Saturday to visit the Misses Lucile Knight and Elsie Hollowell.

Marguerite and LeRoy Scott visited at the Wm. Elliott home near Eldorado, Sunday.

Fred Stowell and family of Byron visited at the homes of E. B. Hollowell and James Hansen last week.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Christoffer Hanson, deceased.

Hansine K. Hanson, having filed in said court a petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized.

It is ordered, that the 10th day of September, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling in said county, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Theodore Jendron.

B. Peter Johnson having filed in said court a petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described.

It is ordered, that the 10th day of September, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why a license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county.

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It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county.

Manistee & N. E. R. R.

Time Card
In effect May 6th, 1916.

Read Down.				Read Up.			
A. M.	P. M.	lv	ar	P. M.	lv	A. M.	ar
7:00	12:35	lv Grayling	ar	1:50	12:15		
7:15	12:50	" " "	" "	2:10	12:30		
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10:00	3:35	" " "	" "	5:50	4:10		
10:15	3:50	" " "	" "	6:10	4:30		

† Daily, except Sunday.
* Local freight trains.

PROBATE NOTICE.

Order for Publication Determination of Heirs STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1917.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Donald J. McGillis, deceased.

John J. McGillis having filed in said court a petition praying that said court adjudicate and determine who were at the time of his death the legal heirs of said deceased and entitled to inherit the real estate of which said deceased died seized, some of which was situated in the County of Crawford aforesaid.

It is ordered, that the 20th day of August, A. D. 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) OSCAR PALMER, Judge of Probate.

8-2-3

Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery.

Bert Eagon, Plaintiff.

vs. Alice Eagon, Defendant.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court now here and by affidavit on file, that the defendant, Alice Eagon, is unknown and that it cannot be ascertained in what state or county she resides:

On motion of Glen Smith, attorney for plaintiff, it is ordered that the appearance of the said defendant, Alice Eagon, be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order; and that in case of her appearance that she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to be filed and a copy thereof served upon the attorney for the plaintiff within fifteen days after service on her or her attorney of a copy of said bill, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Alice Eagon.

And it is further ordered, that the said plaintiff cause this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that such publication be commenced within twenty days from the date of this order, and that such publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that the said plaintiff cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

Dated June 28th, 1917.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Examined, countersigned and entered by me: Frank Sales, Clerk.

GLEN SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Business address Grayling, Mich. 7-5-7

WALL PAPERING and DECORATING

The latest and most approved designs for wall covering. Also all kinds of house painting.

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

ORDERS PROMPTLY LOOKED AFTER

Conrad Sorenson

Painter and Decorator

Phone 611 Grayling

High Bush Cranberry Bark or Cramp Bark

can be sold for 35 cents per pound dry to the Eli Lilly & Company of Indianapolis, Ind. Write them today for full information.

Very truly yours,

ELI LILLY & COMPANY

HUMPHREYS

Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedies are designed to meet the needs of families or individuals—something that mother, father, nurse or invalid can take or give to meet the need of the moment. Have been in use for over SIXTY YEARS.

FOR

No.	Remedy	Price
1.	Fever, Congestions, Inflammations...	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever...	25
3.	Colic, Cramping, Violent Headaches...	25
4.	Diarrhea of Children and adults...	25
5.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis...	25
6.	Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough...	25
7.	Croup, Whooping Cough, Laryngitis...	25
8.	Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough...	25
9.	Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough...	25
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24.	Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough...	25
25.	Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough...	25

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Medical Book mailed free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh medicine is taken internally, and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

Our Want Ads Bring Quick Results.

Drs. Inley & Keyport

Physicians & Surgeons

Office over Lewis' Drug Store
Office Hours—2-4, 7-8 p. m. Mornings and Sundays by appointment.
Residence on Peninsula Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

Bank of Grayling

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON, Proprietors.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

Dr. J. J. LOVE

DENTIST

Phone 1271.

Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Office: Upstairs next to postoffice.

C. A. Canfield, D. D. S.

DENTIST

OFFICE: Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours: 8:30-11 a. m. 1-3:30 p. m.

J. Atwood Whitaker, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office over Central Drug Store.

Office hours 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence on Maple street, first residence from Michigan avenue.